# Daily Report
## Latin America

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## Cuba

### Castro Speech at Julio Trigo Hospital

*PA101836 Havana Cubavision Television in Spanish 0242 GMT 9 Sep 87*

[Speech by President Fidel Castro Ruz at the inauguration of the Julio Trigo Surgical Hospital in the Arroyo Naranjo area of Havana "over the weekend"—recorded]

[Text] Guests, comrades: Meeting here is a large family of doctors, nurses, health workers, and builders who worked here and those who will work at the [word indistinct] plan in Arroyo Naranjo. I see you here, in your T-shirts. Neighbors are gathering here. I hope there is a family doctor here, as a guest. Family doctors, raise your hands. Some of them have come as a delegation, too. [Here are] health and construction workers, the people of Arroyo Naranjo, and some of us, guests, who have come from other municipalities.

We have come to inaugurate a project that gives us all deep satisfaction; namely, the surgical hospital. It is an important and necessary hospital with 482 beds. It was planned using the most advanced ideas. It was planned based on our experiences in the health field throughout all these years.

This place has needed health facilities since the beginning of the century. I recently read the history of this center. It was located in the outskirts of the capital because the capital did not yet extend to here. There apparently was a farm on the hill. At that time, tuberculosis was a most terrible scourge. It was hard, cruel, and incurable. A large number of people died of tuberculousis at the beginning of the century. In this hospital alone, when it handled tuberculosis patients, there were over?10,000 patients. Tuberculosis victims came to hospitals in great pain to die as comfortably as possible.

And so, a hall was built early this century. Later, another one was built. More buildings were added. At the time of the revolution's triumph, La Esperanza Hospital for tuberculosis patients was located here. It was very isolated as tuberculosis is a contagious disease. This building did not exist then. It was under construction. The revolution completed the building. Together with the other installations, the revolution set up a hospital for tuberculosis patients here with hundreds of beds. It provided all the necessary services and care.

Thanks to the great strides in medicine in the past decades and the appropriate implementation of a health program in our country, tuberculosis no longer is a dreaded disease. The number of cases have greatly decreased. The disease is in the process of becoming eradicated. The same thing is happening with leprosy. In the thirties, tuberculosis and leprosy were two terrible words. We must say they inspired a fear similar to the one AIDS inspires. Hospitals for tuberculosis patients are disappering. The [name indistinct] was built for that purpose, as were this hospital and the Santiago de Cuba Hospital. All gradually disappeared. Science and medical work are winning the war on tuberculosis and are winning the war on leprosy. This way, in 1977, the last patients left this hospital and went to other institutions. The buildings were left vacant.

At that time, some comrades in the health field decided to turn the buildings over to institutes, such as the Institute of Work Medicine and other institutes. In sum, no great progress was made in renovating the buildings. The buildings there were not really useful for one purpose or another. In this way, some of these institutes were given a building, but much remained to be built.

During the dengue epidemic, when we visited the pediatric hospital here, we noticed these huge installations. We thought about our hospital needs. We thought that although the revolution had built many hospitals in the country's interior—which is very just and proper—it had not built many hospitals in the capital. We even thought the number of hospital beds was reduced when those hospitals became research institutes. We thought about the advisability of using these buildings for a surgical hospital to take care of this area of the capital where there was a shortage of beds. So, we persuaded those interested in research activities to find other solutions. Possibly in the future, buildings for these institutes will be built. Some institutes, however, like the Nephrology Institute, have been moved to other hospitals. But we decided to turn this hospital into a surgical hospital.

We had to plan a renovation project. At that time, our construction process was not as dynamic as it is today. We had to resign ourselves to relatively long periods of time. There was a labor shortage and we knew we had to wait while other projects were carried out. Construction began at a moderate pace. Later on, especially starting in December 1985, and within the framework of a major program to considrably increase the number of hospital beds in the capital, renovating this hospital was given greater impetus. This was not just a simple renovation job but also involved expanding and constructing new areas. Considering that the basic impetus for this project began in 1985, it was completed in a relatively short time. Of course, the builder here talked about quality and ruling out working at a marathon pace. We would like to explain to our foreign guests here that the term marathonism [maratonismo] for us refers to a situation where projects are delayed and an effort is subsequently made during the final months to complete them by any means. Consequently, workers are brought in from other sites, a large number of workers are organized, and a final push is made. We decided to eradicate that practice from our construction programs. That is why we demand that no project be delayed. Projects must be completed on time to avoid marathons and final efforts, which negatively affect quality and productivity. This even causes a loss of resources, because each project must be in sequence; some have to be done before others. Sometimes, those final marathons are done by beginning with what should be the final projects. In this way, problems and setbacks are created in the construction process.

This is why I am saying that we are not going to set a fixed date for 1987. We are not going to say that on 1 May or 26 July [a project will be completed.] We are going to work well. Additional labor forces must not be brought in from other projects. These marathons also delay all other projects. Thus, we end up with marathon after marathon. We decided to eradicate this vice and we are eradicating it. [applause] Projects are constructed in accordance to a plan. They are being finished without rushing. Work is being done intensively, but in an orderly and calm manner, without moving one project ahead at the expense of others, and, most of all, without sacrificing quality. There is something more: Quality is given priority.

For that reason, today, as I toured this hospital, I looked at the color of each floor tile and at each square meter of that tile, its color, and how it was polished. I looked at the walls, the tiles to see if all were the same color, if blue tiles were mixed with green tiles. [laughter] I looked to see if the green tiles had a uniform hue and if the finished work was good. I looked to see how everything was; that is, the colors and the paint. I looked at every detail. Let me tell you, I truly found great quality in the hospital's finished work. [applause]

I walked the halls and everywhere else while talking to the director. I asked him about his views and if he liked the hospital, if he was pleased, and if the hospital was functional. A few days ago, when we inaugurated the (?51st) children's center, I visited the area accompanied by its director. I asked her how long she had been the director. She said that she had been working as director for 10 years. I asked her to analyze and compare this center with others built earlier. I asked her about its advantages, if it was modern and functional, it is was built better, and where the bathrooms, the pantry [preceding word in English], and the kitchen were. She talked very enthusiastically about all this and about the project. She compared it to earlier ones and felt that this one was much better, more efficient, more functional, and that the finished work was excellent.

It is very good to talk with someone who has spent years devoted to a specific activity. That person is best suited to say if the center is good or bad. He can tell if it is better or worse. In this case, the comrade director said that it had all sorts of advantages. We left that project truly pleased. Now I wonder if in the centers for 1988 we will also find small details that can be improved. Those centers will have solar heaters; they will have 18-meter panels to collect solar energy to heat all the hot water needed in the bathrooms and eveything else that this hospital — I mean, this center — has. We are already thinking about this project. It may save the center 20 tons of fuel. If there are 50 centers, 1,000 tons of fuel may be saved by the solar heaters. There would be no problems if there were an electricity blackout, and there would be no lack of fuel, because the solar heaters do not fail. They take advantage of the energy that nature so generously give us.

We hope some day the buildings in that community will also have solar heaters. I also wonder if this hospital some day will also have solar heaters to save dozens, perhaps hundreds of tons of fuel per year. However, we will do things little by little. We have had the privilege of inaugurating two high-quality works. The first one was built by the microbrigadists, and this by MICONS [Ministry of Construction] enterprises, with the people's help.

In my opinion, it was an excellent idea. Today, more than ever, I am convinced that [words indistinct] the quality. We have completed the project without any rush, within a reasonable period. The director has announced his program. He wants to test everything; the boilers, air conditioners, and other equipment must now be tested. We have been told that there is a program for commencing hospital activities.

As I mentioned before, this hospital was designed with the most advanced ideas. It has very modern equipment and all the necessary supplies. It has the best our country could obtain in equipment, such as technical, X-ray, ultrasound, and operating room equipment; and other types. It will have beds for intensive care, which is a new concept we are introducing in all the [word indistinct] hospitals. This concept did not exist [words indistinct]. I recall that during the dengue epidemic, Borraz Hospital was the only hospital we had with a pediatrics intensive care unit, which — by the way — did not even have a separate area for infectious cases. I recall that when we visited those two [as heard] pediatric hospitals and saw that there was only one ward in the midst of an epidemic, we decided to build pediatrics wards. Today, we have 31 pediatric intensive care units, where the lives of thousands of children have been saved. [applause] All the sophisticated equipment and the highly specialized personnel are necessary to help medicine work when a child is on the verge of a heart attack, cannot breath, or is affected by some other problem. This equipment, specialized personnel, and their special and diligent attention are determining factors. I have seen with satisfaction the albums where pediatricians have opportunely compiled the photographs and medical histories of the most serious cases.

They now happily tell the story, the number, and the contribution of all the children who have been saved in each of these intensive care units.

Before, our clinical surgical hospitals did not have those units. Now they are being incorporated into all our hospitals — the new ones under construction and the ones that already exist.

Similarly, we are introducing intensive care units to maternity hospitals to provide intensive prenatal care to both mother and child. That will provide greater safety for women during delivery and will reduce the child mortality rate during the 1st year of life. That is a very serious program being progressively carried out throughout the country. We have to alternate, but we are providing great quality to our medical services.

In addition, a new concept is being introduced in the area of (El Lebredo), where there are old buildings that used to be hospitals struggling against tuberculosis. We will establish a maternity room of almost 400 beds. We have been specializing medicine little by little. We have a network of specialized hospitals — our surgical, maternity, and pediatrics hospitals. Recently, we have been discovering the advantages of combining maternity and surgical hospitals, because the latter provides excellent services, which is almost impossible to provide at a maternity hospital.

In Santiago de Cuba, where the maternity and surgical hospitals are so close, we will associate them, which will create a maternity hospital's association with a surgical hospital. They will follow the same path and will have the same objective as a single hospital.

The Julio Trigo Hospital will not only be a maternity surgical hospital; it will be a general hospital, with all the services offered by surgical means [words indistinct]. It will also have an intensive care unit and the [words ndistinct] intensive services I mentioned before. This institution will operate with the most advanced ideas and the most modern equipment.

In this area we have the [name indistinct] hospital, another important pediatrics institution, in front of us. In this case the children will be on that side, the mothers on this side. The adults will be in the installations we are inaugurating today. [laughs] It will be for adults — men and women — except in the case of maternity problems, because nature has spared men from having to go to a maternity hospital. [laughs] They must help in child care though, [laughs] even in the [words indistinct].

This hospital has filled a vacuum in a municipality of almost 180,000 inhabitants, who had to go to other municipalities to receive these services. In reality capitalism had not developed such a [words indistinct] distribution. Under capitalism there were no hospitals for the poor people [words indistinct]. There were some private hospitals, but public hospitals were a big calamity — you know that. (?All of you know that). Today we have a network of hospitals, which includes old and new hospitals. As I said, we had not built many new hospitals in the capital. We had built many in the interior of the country, but not in the capital.

We have built an excellent, extraordinary hospital— (Hermana Mercedes) Hospital. It is already prestigious in Cuba and throughout the world. However, it had not even been originally planned to be a hospital. It was supposed to be a [word indistinct] but since we had no money, we said: Would it not be better to make this building a hospital? [crowd chuckles] We adapted it, remodeled it, redesigned it, [general laughter] added a few floors to it [crowd chuckles], and it is now a hospital that is the pride of Cuban medicine. I could say something else: It is the pride of Latin American and Third World medicine. [applause] Or we well had left many large areas empty; we are still studying these empty areas. [sentence as heard] Of course, this municipality and Calabazal, which is close by, will receive the benefits of this excellent hospital. Arroyo Guarano now has a great surgical hospital, and in a few more months will have the maternity and pediatric service as well as the medical school. This will be the seventh medical school in the county's capital. It is now under construction.

Within 16 months...[changes thought] and I make this clear because I have seen a little report somewhere [crowd chuckles] that said the maternity ward will have been remodeled and [word indistinct] within 18 months; I talked with Comrade Lezcano, who gave a figure that is not acceptable. This is according to a little report over there, which said that it was within 18 months. I warn the builders, particularly those from Sancti Spiritus who are here, [laughter in crowd] that they have 16 months minus 5 days [laughter in crowd] to complete this service, because this is in the program [words indistinct]. [applause] No delays of 1 month, 1 day, 1 hour, 1 minute, or even 1 second are allowed in these health programs. If you deliver these buildings 1 second after midnight, 31 December, you will have failed the revolution. [applause, shouts]

This is a matter of principle; therefore, no exceptions are allowed. No exceptions are allowed because this is a principle. We have to correct poor habits such as delays in works. So, work has to proceed quickly from now on, so there will not be any last-minute rushes or marathons, because this will not be allowed.

After this, we have to build the outpatient clinic. No final date has been set for the construction of this building, which will be the third such building. However, we do have a date for the former. This is in the (DECAP) program for 1986-88. However, we are in a 5-year period, so there will be time. We are in the 5-year period.

Therefore, we have plenty of time to construct those buildings. Progress will also be made with the medical school, which is very important and will have a hospital base for training purposes. Therefore, there will be a full medical-educational-scientific complex for service to the people, especially to the state in this municipality of Arroyo Naranjo.

Is this the only thing that will be left in Arroyo Naranjo? No. Polyclinics are being built in Arroyo Naranjo. How many works are lacking? Two ...[interrupting, unidentified person tells Castro one would be lacking]. And we would lack... [changes thought]. The network of adequate polyclincs and installations would be complete with a third polyclinic. Well, those three exist, but they lack the appropriate installations. [murmers in crowd]

However, with the works that will be inaugurated in October, Arroyo Naranjo will have one-third of the family doctors it requires. It will have 101 family doctors, and (Los Sibilines) will have approximately 300. So, I expect it to catch up with (Los Sibilines) by 1991 or 1992 at the latest. We have given priority to these suburban districts insofar as services of family centers are concerned. [applause].

In Arroyo Naranjo we are going to build the first 12 new family practice clinic prototypes. They will include the nurses' quarters. This year there will be 12, but [words indistinct] for 1988-1989, but already in 1987-1988 we have projects. We want to extend these projects throughout the country in the shortest possible time. We will build these clinics using the same model we used this year, but Arroyo Naranjo already has its 12 prototypes. They will have an exposition to show their new quality family practice clinics.

We are not only working in the health sector. Today at 1600 we will inaugurate a new village built by the neighbors themselves. [passage indistinct] We had the pleasure of building this community, which will have 84 houses, and which will lead the way to the eradication of our 62 unhealthy neighborhoods; 61 are located in the capital. We will eradicate them all using the same formula and methods. We will not only build homes, we will also build other facilities in municipalities as well. We will organize the neighbors in the unhealthy neighborhoods — a total of about 50,000 people — to find out how soon — we do not want to set a date — we will wipe out the 61 unhealthy remaining neighborhoods in the capital. Let us see if we can establish a new order, since these unhealthy neighborhoods start because of uncontrolled migration. We are building new housing developments and industries throughout the country. The already-large city with more than 2 million inhabitants, plus the 700,000 more in the rest of Havana Province — nearly 3 million, on a piece of land 40 km wide — where water has to be supplied to towns, industries, hospitals, as do all services and agriculture...[changes thought] 3 million inhabitants becomes a considerable amount, so plans are established taking into consideration needs and obligations to legislate on this topic, to avoid uncontrollable movements of people.

This, of course, would be arbitrary if a great effort was not made to develop the interior provinces. You all know that great efforts have been made in these years of the revolution and that the faces of the capitals of the provinces have changed much more than has Havana. An enormous construction effort is being made in the capital. You know that this not only means building 250,000 houses in 14 years, which will be enough homes for 1 million people, but also reconditioning and remodelling a great number of houses.Therefore, estimate that three-fourths of the population in the capital will benefit in this period and at the end of this period we shall have essentially resolved the problem of housing in the capital unless we make another 1 million people [words indistinct] capital. [laughter]

I feel that carrying out this policy is perfectly understandable. We would gain nothing by wiping out an unhealthy neighborhood if it just springs up again. That is why we prefer that people not come from the interior and build houses which can be built in the capital with our own manpower. This is why the microbrigade movement has emerged with so much dynamism. These brigades will have some 30,000 workers by the end of the year in the different types of microbrigades. The movement marches on with great force and by now it is unstoppable. Our problem now is the project. A few days ago we had a meeting with the enterprise in charge of the project — architecture, housing, hospitals, etc. — as we have to address this construction explosion resulting from the people's display of energy. By the same token, we have to offer solutions to the construction material industry, to all their needs, and help them out.

We have here with us 62 workers — 60 men and 2 women, very few women for this highly mechanized collective — to build roads in Arroyo Naranjo. What could be used here are picks and shovels. [applause] Now you have an asphalt-laying machine — today a street was repaired — front loaders, large payloaders, rollers [cilindros], levelers, bulldozers — all that may be necessary to build whatever streets are needed here in the Arroyo Naranjo municipality. [applause].

By the same token, many houses [words indistinct] will be built. [applause] Bread stores, shops, and so on — all that is needed in Arroyo Naranjo. As you know, you do not work alone in this municipality — all 15 municipalities work, but as this is one of the more backward, or, rather, was one of the most backward and is one which needs the most priority. [laughs, applause] There is a saying that says: Work with love and don't smell the fox.[Obra con amor y no huele la zorra] [laughs][Play on words Obra con amor y vuelan las horas,work with love and time flies] Is that it? Did I say it right? These projects are more than just words. Facts are worth more than promises. [loud applause]

While inaugurating this health center what logically comes to mind is what we are doing in the field of health in our country. We are really working hard, seriously, and in depth to make our country a medical power. Our country is already becoming a medical power.

These are not just words but facts. Our infant mortality rate is less than 14 per 1,000. The rest of Latin America averages 70 or 80 — some more, some less. Our infant mortality rate is the lowest among all Latin America and Third World countries, and lower than some developed countries. We hope that by 1992 — in 5 years — we will lower the infant mortality rate to 10 [per 1,000]. These are not just words. This is based on hard facts. Among these facts I shall mention a few: genetic prenatal care that will allow us to...[changes thought] We will speak a bit more about this later as we are going to open an immunity center, which is a place to treat prenatal genetic [words indistinct]. We will be able to detect Down's syndrome, determine if there is a congenital spinal cord deformity, or any other type of deformity, or if there is hemophilia. If today we asked at our clinic how many deaths have occurred, the reply was two. What were the causes? Well, two cases of incompatibility with life [as heard]. If this could have been found out earlier the family could have been spared the anguish. All sorts of congenital malformations happen — some live months, others live years under these terrible conditions.

Others die as soon as they are born, destroying all the hopes and illusions that the parents placed in this child-to-be.

With this program of genetic prenatal care we will have tremendous security, we shall be aole to avoid these tragedies, and at the same time ensure viable births. This same system will be used by our infant cardiac care center. Using the very modern equipment there, specialized personnel will be able to detect potentially fatal congenital cardiac deformities.

All this will therefore reduce our mortality rate. Prenatal intensive care units will prevent, will reduce the death rate during the first week of life. Infant mortality can also be reduced. I believe that in no more than 3 years we will establish prenatal intensive care units in all children's hospitals.

We have infant cardiovascular surgery that should save a number of children with congenital deformities that can be lived with if they are diagnosed in a timely way and resolved through surgery. This service is located not very far from here. Perhaps I shall speak about this service later. Lastly, there is the family doctor practicing preventive medicine, educating, supplying sexual education, and preventing premature pregnancies and other calamities. This has been proven, for example, in the Sierra Maestra, where there are whole areas with fewer than 10 deaths per 1,000 live births due to the work of the doctor in the mountains because he has educated and prevented premature pregnancies with its consequences; because he has educated the people, teaching them to avoid accidents in the home, so parents do not sleep in the same bed with the baby and wake up with the baby smothered because the parents turned over in their sleep during a nightmare. The mother and father smothered the child and killed it.[sentence as heard] [laughs]

These are four programs. I am no longer talking of what all these medical services mean — the improvement of medical services, living conditions, housing, etc., which we are carrying out. These four programs alone should lower our infant mortality rate to below 10 [per 1,000].

We have figured 5 years. We expect that in less than 10 years life expectancy will rise to more than 80. These are facts and not just words. These are facts and not just good reasons. Please compare the average life expectancy before the revolution and you will see that the people's life expectancy has increased after the revolution by about — well we would have to figure it out — more or less about 30 percent. The revolution has raised life expectancy by nearly a third. A mathematician could calculate — 54, 55, when we reach 80, maybe more — about 40 percent of the increase in life expectancy is due to the revolution's health programs.

There has been talk about prenatal genetic work with highly productive Cuban equipment that is very economical because it operates with reactors [reactivos] made in our country. Now we can diagnose, as soon as the child is born, if the child is genetically allergic. According to statistics, 20 percent of all children are born with allergies. The diagnosis can immediately determine what measures should be taken so that the allergy does not turn into a disease. Perhaps the child will have to have mother's milk for a year, and good advice will be necessary to determine what treatment the child must receive. This way a child having a genetic predisposition to a disease will not develop it. No one can tell how important it is to be able to tell a mother whether or not her child is allergic. This comforts her and also helps to avoid harmful situations for the child.

The same thing happens with hypothyroidism. There is a certain percentage of children who are born with this problem. If no diagnosis is made the result is mental retardation and the disease leads to idiocy if it is not discovered and stopped in time.

Maybe we are talking about 1 child out of 8,000, according to what statistics say, or 20 in 160,000, but the important thing here is that all mothers and families will know that the child will not be born an idiot, that he will not have hypothyroidism, because if a child has it he will be treated, and if he does not have it all concerned will be reassured.

The child will not be deaf either. Equipment developed by our research center, a machine called neuronica can detect if a newborn has hearing problems, the degree of the problem, and how to resolve the problem. There is always something that can be done even in cases of total or near total deafness.Today, there is technology that helps a deaf person perceive vibrations. This particularly helps children with total deafness, and this avoids mental retardation because the consequences of some of these limitations is mental retardation.

We are going to be providing this service throughout the country. There is better news yet. There are excellent signs that the vaccine against meningococcus meningitis, a vaccine that was developed in our country, is effective. [applause]

There are great hopes. Not only have we measured the number of antibodies in people who have been inoculated, we have saved, with serum extracted from those people, the lives of children who were in critical condition because of meningococcus meningitis. That is, with serum, with antibodies produced by inoculated people, we have been producing medicine that has been effective on people with the disease.

We have tens of thousands of inoculated people. Some were inoculated 18 months ago. And there is a high honor in this: A distinguished group of admirable comrades worked with live microrganisms. This is, possibly, how the important advances were reached, and they inoculated themselves first and will make it possible, as soon as we have the final scientific results of the investigation, to produce the vaccine en masse.

If we can do this, we will be the first country in the world to produce an efficient vaccine against the Zero type B meningococcus meningitis. [applause] This has been a considerable advance.

As you know, the Julio Diaz Rehabilitation Hospital is being built. The director of that hospital, Comrade Martinez, is around here. A rehabilitation center has been built with the cooperation of Comrade Ordaz. This made a large room available. The workers of the hospital for the mentally ill, with cooperation from some patients for whom work is therapy, increased the hospital's capacity by 60 beds. In a few weeks minibrigades composed of a contingent selected by the party will be delivering 200 new beds to the Julito Diaz Rehabilitation Hospital. They were built in a few months. The minibrigades will begin work on a 17,000-square-meter rehabilitation center that will be the best in the country, and the best, without a doubt, in Latin America.

The hospital's capacity will be doubled and it will have an excellent and very modern rehabilitation center that will help people facing traumatic situations, such as those with vascular and other problems, some of which they may have had from birth.

We are working hard on the expansion of the Frank Pais Orthopedics Hospital. This work will be concluded during the first few months of next year. It will be able to produce prostheses and related instruments — internal and external devices, etc.

Rehabilitation therapy will be available at polyclinics so patients do not have to go to the Frank Pais or Julio Diaz hospitals for relatively simple therapy. The people of Guanabacoa will have their own polyclinic so they do not have to travel. They will have a rehabilitation center at municipal polyclinics. This is even better. We are experimenting with therapeutical exercises under the supervision of the family doctor. As you know there are tens of thousands of people—retired, on pension—who are over 60 and who exercise in the capital. The results have been excellent. They feel much better. Many of them have been able to stop taking medicine. According to scientific research, excercise, even by people who are 70, can increase a person's heart capacity by 35 percent and oxygen transport capacity—a vital element for life—by 28 percent. Exercise is becoming common among senior citizens and sedentary, overweight people.

With the enormous network of family doctors at the center of this effort, along with the work of physical education professors, we will unquestionably achieve one of the highest life expectancy rates in the world. In other words, we will not only achieve a reduction in infant mortality. Not much is left to be reduced but there is still some improvement to be made because in the struggle to reduce infant mortality we perfect our health system and improve our pediatrics and maternity services. The increase in life expectancy will depend on having men live longer. Not only longer but in a healthy and robust way.

As you know, only 1 year ago on 25 August, we opened the first children's cardiovascular surgery center in our country. It is an annex to the William Soler [Hospital], not very far from this hospital. I can say with deep satisfaction that the doctors there have totally fulfilled the hopes that center had. In less than 1 year they performed more than 300 successful surgeries, with a very high survival rate. The center is being expanded. A building is being constructed with 30 rooms so the children will spend the least amount of time possible in the hospital after surgery. A child from Guantanamo, Baracoa, and Tunas would have to be brought back and forth to the hospital, but this way beds are freed. The William Soler Hospital's polyvalent therapy was developed there. What we are going to do is to establish polyvalent therapy in another area and transfer the 21 beds of the intensive polyvalent therapy to the children's cardiovascular surgery service. In this way, our hospital will be able to perform 1,000 surgeries a year. Young and eminent surgeons are being trained in that specialty in Cuba and abroad.

Families from many places and even from other countries go to that center. Twenty Nicaraguan children have already undergone surgery in that center. Thinking about the future, another such center will have to be built in the country's eastern region. We have to bear in mind that requests are made from other countries. We cannot limit ourselves to only our own estimates and forget that people who have no other solution come to our country. What can we say? That no, we cannot help them, we condemn a child to death. As much as possible, we must share this dramatic progress in treating diseases.

According to statistics, approximately 8 out of 1,000 newborns have some type of congenital heart problem that requires surgery. Some can wait longer but half will die in their first year if they are not treated and 80 percent of those could be saved. Perhaps later 100 percent can be saved because by using prenatal genetics we can detect congenital deformities earlier, in an early stage so that the birth can be interrupted. Therefore, those services are of extraordinary value. These are considerable advances in the health field. They encourage our work.

Our country already has a medical school in each province. In some provinces, there are two and in the capital there are six. Approximately 5,500 selected students are entering approximately 20 medical schools. We are graduating approximately 3,000 doctors a year. We will graduate 3,200 in 1988, 3,600 in 1989, and 4,000 doctors in 1990.

The family doctor program is being extended. It is unique in the world. We can say with satisfaction that it is unique in the world among all the developed, developing, and underdeveloped countries. In 1992, the capital of the Republic will have a complete network of family doctors. There are mountainous areas where the

network is complete, such as in Granma and Guantanamo. This year, with the support of recently graduated doctors from the capital, all of the mountains in Santiago de Cuba will be covered.

The capital has been generous in giving aid to the eastern provinces; next year it will be receiving 140 mountain veterans, who will begin work as family doctors in the capital and will study general medicine. They will become specialists. Now we will have to start limiting enrollments according to the needs in each province. Enrollments will have to be even more selective in the capital, because it offers the most advanced medical training. Those who enroll in 1988 will be graduating in 1994. By 1992 we will already have the entire network of family doctors covered, including to some extent Havana Province—not only the city of Havana, but also Havana Province—and the Isle of Youth Municipality. The other provinces will also be covered, and in 8-9 years, all provinces in the country will share in this network of family doctors. There will be 20,000 doctors in this network. Imagine these doctors working in close coordination with the polyclinics, the hospitals, the health programs, and the mass organizations. What a tremendous medical network. What security for the citizen who knows he has a doctor right there beside him. In an emergency, in a matter of minutes he will have the doctor who lives right there in the community. Not even millionaires in capitalist countries have such a privilege. Thus, we are facilitating services that not even multimillionaires enjoy in capitalist countries.

Our scientific research program is progressing. Two factories that will manufacture medical equipment are being completed this year, one in Santiago and another in Havana. Our genetic engineering center and our immunoassay center are advancing at an excellent pace. I believe we can feel satisfied, proud of these advances. I feel that the most important factor is neither the buildings nor the excellent and sophisticated equipment: the most important factor is the men and women dedicated to the people's health. [applause] They are the key, and I know how they have responded to the call of the revolution. I recall that in August 1985 there were some complaints, and I recall our meetings in December 1985 with the directors of all the capital's hospitals and institutes. Many of them are here today. I see that they were invited to this event, and I am very pleased to see them here. They are witnesses of how long we spent discussing matters in those days, when we discovered there were not only subjective factors, but also objective factors. The new program in the capital stemmed from that meeting; this program increased the number of beds by half; that is, it increased available beds in the capital by over 20,000. We made careful analyses, we discovered problems—while any little guy could come here from a province and freely buy materials to build a house, we found that hospitals lacked the materials for necessary repairs. That situation has changed. There is a great maintenance effort in all hospitals; the resources are there for them to do it—a program to expand hospitals in the capital and to construct new buildings, such as the one we are in right now. It was decided to renovate and expand Miguel Henriquez [Hospital], and to increase the number of beds from 450 to almost 1,200. That means that this hospital, which renders a great deal of services to the eastern part of the capital, was enlarged practically three-fold, with new installations. It was decided to practically double the size of Albarran [Hospital], where nephrology services are located. It was decided to expand Finlay Hospital, and the hospital we call the Naval Hospital, also called Diaz Soto [Hospital] here in the eastern sector of the capital.

It was decided to expand Julito Diaz [Hospital]. The plans to [words indistinct] Julito Diaz stemmed from that meeting. It was decided to accelerate the expansion process and to complete the Frank Pais [Hospital]. It was decided to accelerate the completion of Marianao Pediatric. It was decided to rush the construction of the Tropical Medicine Institute. From here stemmed—and I am not going to mention all the works one by one—a very ambitious program that is being carried out, involving over 4,000 beds, I can say almost 5,000 beds. This is one of the most ambitious programs ever attempted, and it will complete our network of hospitals and meet our capital's needs. In addition, we will have a new Almejeira [Hospital]—to call it by some name—in the western part of Havana, near the Genetic Engineering Center and the Faculty of Basic Sciences, and a new Almejeira [Hospital] in the eastern part of Havana; one to the west and one to the east, with approximately 900 beds that will include a certain number of maternity beds, in accordance with the concept I have referred to above. There will also be a new pediatric hospital, which is what we lack in the eastern part of the capital. The last three projects I have mentioned will break ground on 1 January 1989. Construction will last 3 years. [applause]

These projects are being given much attention, as is the project to expand the Neurosurgery Center, the Neurosurgery Institute—an important and essential expansion. The first neurological transplants have been done there with good results and with much promise for the future.

The Gonzalez (?Toro) Hospital will be expanded and modernized, and it will be like a reference center for maternity and pediatric hospitals. The Cardiovascular and Cardiovascular Surgery Institute will be expanded. These are our programs for the capital, and they have excellent prospects. These programs are being carried out with willingness, with resolve, with firmness, and, above all, with confidence. This work we recognize today confirms that confidence, as well as the imminent opening of the new buildings for Julio Diaz [Hospital], which entails an increase of 200 beds, also built with great quality.

This, of course, requires great effort. To triple the capacities of Miguel Henriquez [Hospital] is not easy. It has been necessary to make more than 800 drillings with Benotto machines to find the subsoil, to find firm ground—over 800. Five Benotto machines have been working intensively for months, and the groundwork for

the columns has been laid; many of those columns have been built. The work must proceed at a rapid pace. This has been one of the greatest challenges.

Of course, we already have told the companeros who are building this that they must finish not a second after 31 December 1988, because that is the deadline. There are 16 months left, so we have to work hard, but we have taken all the steps concerning the projects and the building itself.

This is a worthwhile program. We are not here to open an isolated work; we are here to show that this is one of the pillars of an ambitious and extraordinary health program. That is what we are doing today. This will allow our people to see here, in a concrete and precise manner, the work of the revolution in this field, as well as work in many other fields.

We will have to discuss these health issues again in a few days, when we open a work that is a veritable jewel, a source of pride for our country: the Institute, or rather the Immunoassay Center. I have nothing else to add regarding that, because—as I said—I will have to talk about it again in a few days. This work is not being done in the capital alone; it is being carried out all over the country. What better proof of this is there than the fact that the municipalities first saturated with family doctors were in fact the mountain municipalities? No additional proof is necessary. No additional proof is necessary to demonstrate how the revolution distributed its work throughout the entire country. It is true that in some ways the capital was left behind; however, soon, in a very short time, health conditions in the capital will equal those of any capital in the world. [applause] This is, companero builders, the significance of your work. This is the significance of the high quality of that work. We have to thank you, not only for the efforts exerted, but also for the quality with which your efforts were carried out. [applause] This demonstrates that it is possible to have high-quality constructions. We also have to thank you because the success you have achieved is an encouragement for us all. Eight hundred and fifty-nine health workers will serve in this field, in the clinical-surgical field. Today, I had the opportunity to greet many of them, and I have seen how carefully the personnel have been selected. I repeat, the most important thing is neither the equipment, nor these excellent installations; the important factor is the men and women who are going to serve here. I want to ask them today the same thing I asked the doctors, technicians, nurses, and all workers of the Cardio Center, to dedicate themselves to that task. To the director, to the Julio Trigo Hospital collective, I ask—in the name of the people and in the name of the revolution—for them to dedicate themselves, heart and soul, to the noble task of making this center one of the best in the country.

## Nicaragua

### Visit By Panama's Gen Noriega Canceled

*PA170437 Paris AFP in Spanish 0403 GMT 17 Sep 87*

[Text] Managua, 16 Sep (AFP)—A visit to Managua by Panama "strongman" General Manuel Antonio Noriega, which was announced for tonight, was canceled. Official sources made the announcement without any further explanation.

Rosa Pasos, spokesperson for the Defense Ministry, made the announcement to a large group of newsmen who were awaiting Noriega at Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport.

The press had been called suddenly tonight by the presidency of Nicaragua for the announcement of the visit by the commander of the Panama Defense Forces, who was to have been greeted by President Daniel Ortega.

However, after waiting at the airport for 3 hours, the Defense Ministry spokesperson announced that the visit had been canceled.

Pasos did not give any further explanation or the reasons why Noriega was not visiting Nicaragua.

### Ortega on Guatemala Accords

*AU161250 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Sep 87 p 1*

[Interview with President Daniel Ortega by Goran Gotev, RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondent in Managua—date not given]

[Text] [Gotev] How do you evaluate the Guatemala agreements?

[Ortega] The Guatemala agreements are of historic importance, because they express the unanimous and independent stand of the Central American states in opposition to the U.S. position, which is trying to sabotage the agreement reached. President Reagan, himself, decided to ignore the will of the Central American states, declaring that the Guatemala agreement can by no means satisfy the United States.

The U.S. policy of open intervention and of disregarding the sovereign will of the Central American countries' governments is in contradiction with the stand of the Latin American states belonging to the Contadora and Support Group, and in contradiction with the opinion of the UN secretary general and of the OAS. It is a well-known fact that all these groups and individuals have expressed resolute support for the Guatemala agreements. This is precisely why peace in Central America is still only a hope. Regardless of the fact that this hope is steadily increasing, we still have to make a great effort to achieve real peace.

This is so, because Nicaragua is fighting against foreign invaders. Workers and peasants, women and children, technicians and medical personnel are perishing every day. The American invaders themselves are suffering loss of life, as well. To put it briefly, we can say that the war is a cruel reality and the U.S. Government is doing everything in its power to pursue this war. In 1987, there were 250 flights over our territory, which were organized by the CIA in order to deliver supplies to the counterrevolutionary mercenaries. American military ships are surrounding our shores and the policy of economic blockade is becoming increasingly inexorable.

The Guatemala agreements opened a small loophole in the direction of peace. The clearly expressed wish of the Central and Latin American governments is opposed by the massive obstruction of the United States, however, which is supporting the counterrevolutionary, mercenary forces with all its power, providing them with considerable resources. This is why, in the great battle we are waging now and in the coming months, both the ability of the Nicaraguan people to resist the interventionists and the efforts of the Central American governments to find solutions for lasting peace through negotiations as well as through the support of the other Latin American states and the entire international public, will have to assert themselves.

[Gotev] Since the very first day following the signing of the Guatemala document, you have engaged in implementing it. Can you describe the measures you will adopt in the coming 90 days in order to achieve true national reconciliation, and consolidate the revolutionary process in Nicaragua?

[Ortega] Throughout the 90 days you mention, the Guatemala document envisages the implementation of various measures, some of which have been adopted on the initiative of Nicaragua. One of them was the establishment of a national reconciliation commission. No less important is the establishment of an international control commission to supervise the implementation of the agreements. Nonetheless, the basic issue is to adopt a plan of action for the implementation of the agreements after the 90-day term has elapsed; that is, after 5 November 1987. We will accomplish important, new steps in order to implement the agreements between the Central American states which will convince the international public of Nicaragua's high sense of responsibility in dealing with these agreements. As for the domestic aspect of the question, we will create the necessary conditions to guarantee the safety of those people who have been engaged in counterrevolutionary activities, but are now voluntarily laying down their arms. Even today there are many of them, but we are convinced that there will be more in the future.

[Gotev] The Fourth Session of the Joint Bulgarian-Nicaraguan Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation recently ended in Managua. How do you evaluate the mutual cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria and with the other socialist countries during these days of decisive importance for the Nicaraguan revolution?

[Ortega] The work of the Fourth Session eloquently demonstrated the excellent relations between Nicaragua and Bulgaria. The results of the session reflect the political will of socialist Bulgaria and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, its first party and state leader, to consolidate and intensify friendly relations between Nicaragua and Bulgaria.

Nicaragua is grateful for the multifarious support which Bulgaria accords to us and for your country's contribution to the defense of the Nicaraguan revolution.

We are sure that the Bulgarian Government and the people of Bulgaria will continue to help to strengthen our cooperation. The Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist National Liberation Front highly appreciate Bulgaria's revolutionary solidarity and the solidarity of the Bulgarian people, which is expressed both in the political and in the material sector.

**Ortega Independence Day Speech**

*PA160442 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0111 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[President Daniel Ortega speech to the diplomatic corps at the Camino Real Hotel on 15 September—recorded]

[Text] This is an unforgettable date, because it marks a new phase in the history of our people, who had decided to attain their independence and to work for justice, liberty, self-determination, sovereignty, democracy, and peace. In recent months, our days have been full of good and bad news. We have good news when we learn that our countries have surmounted great obstacles and problems encountered in their effort to attain peace, and when the Central American governments reassert their willingness and goodwill to work firmly and responsibly to attain peace. We have bad news when we hear every day about the suffering of our people, who demand that we attain peace. We also have bad news when we learn that our great northern neighbor, the United States—specifically, the U.S. Government and President—adopt an attitude that shows a lack of respect for our countries and people; and when we learn about the U.S. Government's decision to request additional funds for the mercenaries. However, we also learn about the dignified and firm attitude of Central American presidents and U.S. Congress representatives, who disagree with the U.S. Government's request for additional aid.

Likewise, we learned today about a conversation between Republican Representative Robert Michel and President Reagan, who said that they will [word indistinct] a request for $8-$10 million in humanitarian aid—that is what they call it—to continue sending logistic support to the mercenary forces. It is logical that although they call it humanitarian aid, this will not help attain peace. The Nicaraguan people and government want to state clearly that we reject the U.S. Government's behavior, because it advocates a policy of war against Central America. We reject the plan to continue providing financial aid for terrorist activities—whether they call it humanitarian aid or not—because we advocate a peaceful solution.

We will soon have good news; the Central American foreign ministers will meet here with the representatives of the Contadora and Support Group's technical commission. They will work on the implementation of the Guatemala agreement. Consequently, we have two attitudes: On the one hand, the U.S. Government insists on disrespecting the Central American governments; on the other hand, the Central American governments reassert their willingness to continue working for the achievement of peace. I said that the Nicaraguan Government is willing to continue working for the achievement of peace, and the U.S. Government's attitude will not divert us from the road we have chosen concerning the Guatemala agreement. We will not change our decision to comply with the Guatemala agreement, even if the U.S. Government approves millions in aid for the mercenary forces.

The U.S. Government's aid to the mercenaries undoubtedly represents an obstacle for the efforts to attain peace in the region, but we have decided to strengthen the unity of the Central American people and governments, despite the U.S. Government's attitude against the Central American nations. We have decided to work effectively toward the achievement of peace. We will prove to the U.S. Government and the international community that the Central American governments are capable of finding a solution to this conflict.

The U.S. Government will eventually find itself isolated if it continues with this policy against our people and governments. If President Reagan really wants to contribute toward the achievement of peace in Central America, he should request those $230 million for the Central American people, who have suffered so much. Those millions could be used to rebuild a part of what has been destroyed. Those $230 million could be used to build many schools to replace the ones destroyed by President Reagan's policy. Likewise, we could build many hospitals and health centers. However, that money could not repay the lives that were lost due to this policy; many lives have been lost due to the U.S. Government's policy. Those lives cannot be recovered.

On this 166th anniversary, I say that even though we hear painful news every day, we also hear news that fills us with optimism. Above all, we have the desire and willingness to continue working for the achievement of peace; and we feel that the Central American nations share a feeling that becomes stronger every day. It is a feeling of unity and peace; and we have decided to struggle for the achievement of peace. On this 166th anniversary of our independence, we recall other heroic deeds, and it is appropriate to toast the spirit that currently prevails in the region. The Central American governments and people will join efforts in the search for common goals: peace, democracy, justice, and liberty. Thank you. [applause]

**Contras Meet in Guatemala, Approve Charter**
*PA170155 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1743 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] Guatemala City, 16 Sep (ACAN-EFE) — The Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] will continue with the armed struggle because it feels that to achieve internal peace and democracy in Nicaragua, "the Sandinist government must disappear."

The statement was made today in Guatemala City by Azucena Ferrey, a member of the "contra" directorate, which concluded its third assembly, lasted 3 days and analyzed the scope of the "Esquipulas II" peace accord signed by the Central American presidents.

Ferrey said that the agreement specifies that "there is a date when Daniel Ortega must turn power over," but it does not specify the willingness of the Nicaraguan people, because it merely mentions there will be elections in 1990.

She emphasized that "to achieve stabilization, a democratic regime, and internal peace in Nicaragua—in addition to peace in the region—the FSLN government must disappear."

The RN—an armed rebel group that operates with economic and logistic assistance along the Honduran border and near the Costa Rican border in the south—"will not lay down its weapons" and insists it will defeat Sandinism.

To do this, it will make use of "political and peaceful mechanisms" or "armed force" for which Ferrey requested $250 million from the Reagan administration.

"This is a serious and specific request, but it is up to the free and sovereign will of the U.S. Congress to decide if it grants or does not grant this assistance," Azucena Ferrey added.

Enrique Sanchez Herdocia, spokesman for the directors council of the RN assembly, said that "we have tried to hold a dialogue with the Sandinist government since 1984, but we have not been given any reply."

In this respect, Commander Daniel Ortega scornfully said that he was willing to hold a dialogue with "the owner of the circus (the United States) and not with the clowns." Ortega made the statement in Guatemala City in August during the presidential "summit."

Ferrey said that the "contras" had influenced Ortega so he would attend the "Esquipulas II summit" and sign the peace agreements, because "we are an undeniable and irreplaceable party in the solution of the Nicaraguan problem."

Therefore, she said, it was a "mistake" that the "contras" had not been included in the peace negotiations as an important party of the sector in opposition to the Sandinist regime.

The directorate of the RN—composed of Adolfo Calero, Alfonso Robelo, Alfredo Cesar, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, Aristides Sanchez, and Azucena Ferrey—held a "work" session with the assembly that is made up of 54 anti-Sandinists who are still today in Guatemala City.

The assembly, which is meeting for a third time, approved the RN statutes; the basic charter on Nicaraguan rights, liberties, and guarantees; and the "platform of the provisional government" that will "go into effect with the human rights charter the moment Nicaragua is liberated."

Ruben De Leon said that the previous RN assemblies, held in Miami and New Orleans, were chaired by Alfredo Sacasa Guerrero.

**Brooklyn Rivera Announces 'Yatama'**
*PA142233 Paris AFP in Spanish 0420 GMT 13 Sep 87*

[Text] San Josel, 12 Sep (AFP)—It was reported today in San Jose that the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast Indian and Creole groups that are up in arms against the Sandinist regime have formed a separate organization named Yatama and that they want to be clearly differentiated from the contras.

Brooklyln Rivera, one of the Nicaraguan Indian leaders, announced the foundation of the new political organization at a news conference in the Costa Rican capital.

Rivera stated that Yatama "enthusiastically" supports the Guatemalan peace plan signed by the Central American presidents in September, and criticized "the unjust and dangerous disregard" for the Indians in the negotiation process presently taking place.

The Indian armed groups—Misura, Misurasata, and Kisan—did not join the Nicaraguan Resistance (RN), a new contra organization that is fighting against the Managua regime with U.S. support.

Rivera stated: "Several leaders of that organization are not prepared to discuss the Indian's desire for justice, and some of them do not even want to hear" the problem.

The Miskito, Sumu, and Rama communities, settled along the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, are an important political and military front that has approximately 2,000 armed men with which they fight EPS troops.

According to the Sandinists themselves, after the "errors" made when they attempted to integrate the Indian population [into Nicaraguan society] when the revolution triumphed in 1979, the Managua regime has accepted the uniqueness of the Indian situation and now tries to calm them with autonomy projects.

A Central American "peace plan" was signed by the five Isthmian presidents—Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica—at a summit meeting held on 7 September in Guatemala City.

The Indian organizations' leaders are fearful that they will be left out of the negotiations because those negotiations cover only the Nicaraguan contras and the Salvadoran and Guatemalan guerrilla movements.

Rivera stated: "There is a conscious or unconscious desire to forget specific Indian problems in the discussions presently being held, and we cannot accept this."

The Miskito leader added: "We believe that the Indians' historic right to land and self-government should be placed before any other national or regional consideration."

Rivera called for a dialogue with the FSLN and stated that despite its "artificial" character, the autonomy, ratified by Managua for the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast Indian populations "could serve as a basis" for this dialogue.

Rivera also said that the Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians and representatives of the Creole communities reunited at a "congress" that was held last June in the Honduran region of Rus-Rus.

The announcement that this reunification had taken place was postponed to allow for the "consolidation" of the new political organization "in the terrain." The Yatama leadership is composed of the principal "historic" leaders of the Indian movement: Brooklyn Rivera, Steadman Fagoth, Wycliffe Diego, and Chale Morales.

## PCDN'S Molina Resigns; Zuniga Takes Over

*PA151625 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 7 Sep 87 p 12*

[Article by Leonel Delgado—quotation marks as published]

[Text] The National Executive Council [CEN] of the Democratic Conservatie Party of Nicaragua [PCDN] accepted the resignation of Eduardo Molina Palacios as its political secretary during a 3-hour regular session held Sunday morning. Hernaldo Zuniga Montenegro replaces Molina. The council also confirmed the appointments of the PCDN'S central officials, thus consolidating the leadership of Rafael Cordova Rivas.

According to PCDN sources, Molina sent his letter of resignation to the party's office on Saturday, 5 September. The CEN studied Molina's decision the next day.

The sources added that Molina stated in his letter that he was resigning his post within the PDCN because he was not allowed to work toward unification.

However, our sources said that he really wanted to replace some PCDN officials with others who are closer to him.

When Rafael Cordova Rivas was interviewed on the matter, he was very terse. He did say, however, that Molina tried to swap five snakes for five scorpions without success.

We asked Cordova Rivas to explain what the phrase meant. He smiled and said: "You had better ask Molina."

Cordova Rivas said that the PDCN is consolidated and that, therefore, its declaration on principles will be respected. In the future we are going to seek power.

After addressing the persons present at the special [as published] meeting, he told them that on 29 November, "we are going to hold the PCDN'S big convention, an event that will cost 14 million cordobas."

In his speech, Rafael Cordova Rivas urged the PCDN members to organize because there will be an opportunity to reach power "and our Party [words illegible] that opportunity.

We have to get organized at all levels in the country. We need to have our structures ready, even in the municipalities, he added.

As the new PCDN political secretary, Hernaldo Zuniga Montenegro presented a document outlining the party's activities.

When he read the document, Zuniga Montenegro clearly stated that the country is experiencing a very delicate and historic moment. He said that the quest for peace, which the peoples of Central America and especially of Nicaragua long for, is at stake.

"The Esquipulas II agreement must be implemented. From this viewpoint, conditions will favor the political parties which act appropriately in the situation," he noted.

From this viewpoint, we pledge to fulfill the following platform:

1. The implementation of true and practical pluralism in all its manifestations.

2. True nonalignment within Latin American parameters.

3. Most sincere harmony with our Catholic hierarchy and with everything that may mean the fulfillment of our Christian principles.

4. Private property as the effective way of achieving human fulfillment, in tune with rational social activity and a mixed economy.

5. Achieving complete and lasting peace based on the terms mentioned in the document of procedures signed by the Central American Presidents at the "Esquipulas II" meeting. Therefore, the clauses of that document are fully incorporated here to be implemented in a practical, complete, and exact manner.

6. Full exercise of duties of the National Reconciliation Commission chaired by Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo.

7. The PCDN's total reorganization in preparation for the National convention to be held in November.

8. Unity among conservatives in such a way and at the right time to reach the upcoming elections as a single party.

9. Implementation of a foreign policy in tune with our Latin American identity.

10. All those activities leading to the effective implementation in Nicaragua of a Western-style democracy with respect for human rights, as well as full individual and collective liberties as is the aspiration of the people.

This platform will be implemented individually and collectively in each forum to which we may have access. This will be chiefly observed in the actions of our conservative parliamentary bloc at the National Assembly, Zuniga Montenegro said.

### Talks Begin on Mexican Debt Oil Supplies

*PA122144 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] Nicaraguan Ambassador to Mexico Edmundo Jarquin said today that the Nicaraguan Government is trying to obtain supplementary aid from the Group of Eight, that is, the Contadora and Support Groups, in order to deal with the additional and particular needs of a country facing foreign aggression. The Sandinist diplomat also noted that comprehensive negotiations are under way between his country and Mexico that include the restructuring of Nicaragua's foreign debt and oil shipment within the framework of the San Jose accord. This is being done to face this year's shortage of 385,000 barrels of oil.

To date, Nicaragua owes Mexico $500,000. However, Ambassador Jarquin explained in an interview published in *La Jornada* newspaper that the guidelines of the Mexican-Venezuelan accord, better known as the San Jose accord, which provides energy assistance to Central America and the Caribbean, do not directly link pending bills with future sales.

## Panama

### Gen Noriega, Esquivel Return From Abroad

*PA160227 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0157 GMT 17 Sep 87*

[Text] Panama City, 16 Sep (DPA)—Panamaian Vice President Roderick Esquivel returned tonight to the country after being away for 3 days each in Canada and the United States.

In addition, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panama Defense Forces, arrived aboard a Panamanian Air Force plane from Mexico.

Esquivel, who is the second vice president, admitted meeting with U.s. official Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, in Washington. Esquivel discussed with Abrams the serious tension in relations between Panama and the United States.

Esquivel has not attended President Eric Arturo Delvalle's cabinet meetings for the past 3 months. He belongs to the Liberal Party, a minority party within the progovernment parties. He will not take over the presidency of the country during Delvalie's absence. Delvalle is undergoing medical treatment in Miami.

Gen Noriega returned very pleased by the attention he received in Mexico. He was decorated by that country's Armed Forces. Noriega spent 4 days in Mexico and said that "Mexico and Panama have been friends for a long time."

### CNN Correspondent Newman Expelled

*PA162004 Paris AFP in Spanish 1955 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] It was reported here today that the Panamanian Government gave CNN correspondent Lucia Newman 12 hours to leave the country.

General Manuel Antonio Noriega, chief of the Panama Defense Forces, recently accused Newman of carrying out a "disinformation" campaign regarding the crisis that has been affecting this Central American nation in the past 3 months.

A month ago, the Panamanian Government expelled *Reuter* correspondent Tom Brown "because his papers were not in order." REF PA162004 PARIS AFP SPANISH 161955—PANAMA: GOVERNMENT EXPELS CNNCORRESPONDENT NEWMAN

### Newman Interview

*PA162320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2208 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Panama City, 16 Sep (ACAN-EFE)—The Panamanian Government today demanded that Chilean-American reporter Lucia Newman leave the country "as soon as possible;" Newman herself, who is correspondent of the television network Cable News Network, CNN, told told this to ACAN-EFE.

Newman said that Osvaldo Gudino, acting head of the Government and Justice Ministry's communication media directorate, told the reporter in person about the decision, but failed to specify the reasons.

The reporter said that Gudino did not explain to her the demand to leave the country. Gudino reportedly told her only that her permit to work as reporter had been canceled and that it had not been renewed.

Newman, 35, nevertheless said she does not intend to leave the country. She intends to stay until authorities explain to her in writing the reasons for the government's decision.

The reporter pointed out she thinks her "latest sin" was to report about violence at an opposition march in the capital's outskirts Sunday, which resulted in one person killed and several others wounded by gunfire.

Newman said she witnessed the killing of Carlos Guzman Baules, 49, and that she also saw "progovernment paramilitary men" scatter the demonstrators. She added she told this to CNN. [passage omitted]

A migration spokesman of the Panama Defense Forces said: "We have no information" about the Newman case. It was impossible for us to get in touch with the Government and Justice Ministry's communication media directorate.

## Editorial, Commentaries Criticize U.S.

### MATUTINO on 'Intervention'

*PA160249 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 15 Sep 87 p 6*

[Editorial: "Brazen and Bloody Intervention"]

[Text] The U.S. Government-specifically the President, not the U.S. people—is bent on destabilizing the Panamanian Government and eliminating the international financial center that operates in our country, thanks to the protection offered by our democratic laws, and which represents an important part of our economic life.

Everyone knows that the White House has been encouraging and financing—through the U.S. Embassy in Panama—subversive movements, provoking riots, and damaging private and public property by using groups that will never attain power through peaceful means, through votes. These groups represent an oligarchy that over the past decades has isolated and exploited the lower classes that comprise most of our population.

The U.S. Embassy representative, Mr Arthur Davis, specializes in the destabilization of regimes that do not bow to Washington's dictates. He shed his mask and used his subordinates to openly participate in two bloody events that have brought mourning and sorrow to humble Panamanian homes.

The San Miguelito District Municipal Council has issued a communique in view of the U.S. Embassy's open and bloody participation in the violent actions that occurred last Sunday in that area. The communique publicly reports the warmongering presence of Mr David Miller, U.S. Embassy economic counsellor, [at Sunday's demonstration] and his active participation in events that preceded the implementation of the deadly plans prepared by that embassy and ordered by Washington.

Worse still, the communique issued by the San Miguelito District Municipal Council reports the rude and arrogant presence of Mr Arthur Davis, who disregarded diplomatic protocol and tried to exert his will as the official agent of the circus that Washington has set up in our country with its Christian Democratic clowns, violating the most fundamental norms of courtesy and respect.

Furthermore, the Democratic Revolutionary Party has issued a communique signed by its president, Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, and its secretary general, Dr Carlos Ozores Typaldos, condeming the U.S. reactionary sectors' interference in Panama's internal affairs. The communique also reports that "those desperate actions are aimed at destabilzing the Republic of Panama at all costs, to divide the nation, install a puppet government that violates the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, destroy Panama's financial center, and withdraw our republic's participation in the peaceful efforts to solve the Central American crisis. [quotation marks as published]

Nevertheless, all the seditious efforts implemented by shedding the blood of humble Panamanians will be stopped by the iron will of a nation that is aware and proud of its historic future; that has aptly put traitors in their place; and—as the municipal authorities of San Miguelito have said—"has clearly determined that its problems cannot be solved by sectors that derive power from their economic resources and the U.S. Government's support."

### Commentary on 'Provocations'

*PA161919 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Omar Torrijos said on many occasions that the only religion that unites all Panamanians is the struggle for nationalism and for full sovereignty over the country's entire territory. This feeling, which is deeply rooted in our people's hearts, has reemerged in the past with unusual strength few days, as the U.S. efforts to intervene in Panama's domestic affairs and to revise the Torrijos-Carter treaties become most visible. Even moderate elements, who perhaps in private have viewed actions by groups opposed to the government with sympathy, have in the past few hours condemned the U.S. Embassy's increasingly open violations of our legitimate right to decide our own fate.

The latest of these provocations is undoubtedly David Miller's participation in the Civic Crusade demonstration in San Miguelito on Sunday. No one has been able to explain what Miller was doing at the demonstration or what Embassy business he was carrying out in that neighborhood.

Dr Romulo Escobar Bethancourt [president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party] has more than enough reason to say U.S. intervention has reached the level that even the most basic rules of international law have been flagrantly violated. Despite everything, we must continue to struggle for a return to normalcy, strongly condemning any type of violence, demanding respect for our laws, and stressing our rejection of representatives of foreign powers even attempting to decide the nation's fate.

### Commentary on Observer

*PA162322 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Station commentary: "Setting the Course"]

[Text] The detention of David Miller, the U.S. Embassy's economic counselor, because of his participation last weekend in a strictly political activity in this capital certainly cannot be fully covered in just one commentary. Therefore, today we are back again with the same subject.

As we all know, in his statement to Panamanian authorities, Miller originally said that his presence in the events was accidental, explaining that he was simply passing by when the incidents occurred. However, in its official statement, the U.S. Embassy said that Miller was present at the scene as an observer on official U.S. Embassy business.

Let us overlook for the moment the fact that it is quite doubtful that an expert in economics would be asked to act as a political observer, because he is supposedly an expert in his field, as expected of a diplomatic adviser—unless, of course, as is customary in the U.S. Foreign Service, this officer also performs intelligence duties. Let us overlook that factor.

Let us ask ourselves how large a scandal the sectors opposed to the current government would have mounted if, instead of Miller, our authorities had arrested an officer of the Cuban or Nicaraguan embassies, for example, during the activity promoted by the Civil Crusade. Let us imagine for one moment what would happen if the U.S. Embassy economic counselor were wounded or killed during an incident, such as the one on which we are commenting. Certainly, we can imagine such a situation. May God grant Miller a long, successful, and happy life. However, we cannot imagine the consequences of such a situation, which, fortunately, is only hypothetical at the moment.

Nevertheless, it is undeniably regrettable that during the incidents so closely observed by the U.S. official, a Panamanian citizen—who had no diplomatic privileges and who was exposed as thousands of others are to the dangers of the violence unleashed by the self-styled civilistas—was killed.

From what we have mentioned, one can conclude that either the U.S. Embassy in Panama is being managed by totally irresponsible personnel, or by employees who faithfully follow an interventionist policy designed by the most obtuse imperialist minds.

As noted by several local media sources, by now, in any other part of the world, Miller would not only have been declared persona non grata, but would also be on his way back to his country. We are not called to judge the actions of our Foreign Ministry, which interprets the law with the traditional spirit of noble tolerance that characterizes the Panamanain nation. However, as Panamanians, we can emphatically demand that those who perform clearly defined missions in our country, according to norms established by international law and the principles that govern the relations between sovereign states, respect our rights. This is something that right now neither the U.S. Embassy in Panama, nor its officials are doing.

### U.S. Ambassador Speaks on Miller Case

*PA160034 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 16 Sep 87 p 1*

[Article by James Aparicio]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis said yesterday that the U.S. Government wants "to see a few changes first," and that diplomatic relations with our country "are currently at a very low point."

"We must settle many things in order to maintain good relations. We have had very good relations in the past, and I believe that we will continue doing so," Davis said at a fair at the Dante Mansion on 50th Street sponsored by the employees of the closed opposition newspaper *La Prensa*.

Davis, who yesterday presented "a very strong note of protest" from the State Department to the Panamanian Foreign Ministry regarding the arrest on Sunday in San Miguelito District of Economic Counselor David Miller, explained that "when there are large demonstrations, the U.S. Embassy sends an observer who then reports to the State Department, which is what happened."

David Miller was arrested on Sunday afternoon at the San Miguelito intersection when government sympathizers clashed with opposition groups participating in a march organized by the National Civic Crusade. During the march, Carlos Efrain Guzman Baules was killed by a shot to the head.

Davis criticized Miller's arrest, stating that "his diplomatic immunity was not recognized."

"We have had observers at Civic Crusade demonstrations and at government demonstrations. We have always had observers," Davis emphasized.

During Davis' visit to the *La Prensa* employees' fair, he greeted opposition leaders and spoke with onlookers while a group of photographers followed him, until he boarded a black Lincoln with his daughter Cristha Davis [name as published].

Two months ago, the Legislative Assembly declared Ambassador Davis "nongrata" and requested his expulsion from the country because of his involvement in Panama's internal affairs.

### 'Campaign' To Violate Treaty Denounced

*PA160248 Paris AFP in Spanish 2202 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Washington, 15 Sep (AFP)—Panama has denounced at the OAS an "open and shameless" campaign to prevent U.S. fulfillment of the pledges assumed 10 years ago by signing the treaties to restore Panama's sovereignty over the canal.

Roberto Leyton, Panama's ambassador to the OAS, stated: "Panama denounces to the world the U.S. violations to the Torrijos-Carter Treaties signed on 7 September 1977."

Leyton issued the statement during a ceremony in which Barbados signed the protocol that guarantees the canal's neutrality.

Some 34 countries have already signed the protocol, including Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Leyton added: "We are far from achieving the atmosphere of understanding, goodwill, and mutual respect that must prevail for the peaceful and organized implementation stipulated in the canal treaties' norms and precepts."

"Panama values highly the support offered by the international community by signing the protocol for the canal's effective neutrality, because this consolidates our struggle against those who disclose—on a daily basis and in an open and brazen way—their intentions of preventing U.S. fulfillment of its pledges of the canal treaties," he stated.

Referring to this, Leyton said that "defamation, disinformation, arbitrary economic sanctions, and any other interventionist measures used to cow Panama will never divert us from our struggle, because the Panamanian people will never let their government negotiate the homeland's dignity."

"The Panama Canal Treaties' full implementation is an irrevocable element," he emphasized.

Leyton concluded by stating the Panamanian Government's hope that respect and caution will prevail, because "no one will be able to disregard the last resource which was emphasized by Torrijos—meaning the people's capacity to destroy that previous artificial resource, the price of which has been paid in excess. Even though we are aware of its value for the Panamanian people and mankind, it will never be more valuable than our own homeland."

### Abadia Receives U.S. Protest on Detention

PA161524 [Editorial report] Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish at 2300 GMT on 15 September and Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish at 0000 GMT on 16 September broadcast 8-and 4-minute reports, respectively, on statements made by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia after receiving a protest note from the U.S. Government over the detention of U.S. Embassy economic counselor David Miller on 13 September.

The Telemetro Television report says that upon delivering the note U.S. Ambassador Arthur Davis said Miller was arrested while carrying out official embassy duties. Davis added that whenever a U.S. citizen is arrested, he will react in the manner he considers most appropriate to obtain his release or adequate treatment, the station reports.

Subsequently, the report presents recorded statements by Panamanian Foreign Minister Abadia in which he says the Panamanian Government accepts the protest note, "because the Panamanian Government has irrefutable proof that we are the ones who have been harmed as a sovereign country." Abadia continues by saying "we are going to show the world who is telling the truth and who is not." He adds that "the U.S. Embassy's so-called observers are not—as they say in their note—unconnected with the demonstration. On the contrary, they are part of the demonstration; they participated in the demonstration, and the Panamanian Government can prove this."

The Telemetro Television report concludes with Foreign Minister Abadia saying Panama has no plans to expel Miller for participating in the opposition demonstration. Abadia adds that a government commission is investigating the details of the incident and will conclude its investigation in 10 days.

In recorded statements in the Televisora Nacional report, Foreign Minister Abadia says Miller participated in a demonstration by Panamanian politicians—whether opponents of the government or not—in which the intervention of any citizen from any other country cannot be allowed. Abadia says he was very surprised by the participation of a U.S. Embassy official in the demonstration, and he addresses the following questions to Ambassador Davis and "the entire world": "What was an economic adviser doing at a political demonstration in a free and sovereign country? If this is not a flagrant violation of diplomatic convention, what is it?"

Abadia tells Ambassador Davis that as a country respectful of its international duties, Panama regretted Miller's detention by security forces, but at that moment of serious political confusion the U.S. official should not have been at the demonstration.

### PALA Leader Meets With U.S. Embassy Official

*PA162144 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] Ramon Sieiro, secretary general of PALA [Labor Party], met this afternoon with John Maisto, U.S. Embassy counselor [title as heard], with whom he discussed various aspects of the national situation. Among other things, Sieiro reiterated to Maisto that the revision of the canal treaties is not possible either with the current government or any other future government. He added that the Panamanian people would reject even the insinuation that the U.S. military bases should continue in the country after the year 2000.

## Argentina

### Alfonsin Reorganizes Ministerial Cabinet

*PY161415 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1400 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (TELAM)—At Government House this morning, Presidential Spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez announced the organization of the new national ministerial Cabinet, following the signing of the respective decrees by President Raul Alfonsin.

The Cabinet is composed of the following:

Interior Minister: Enrique Nosiglia

Foreign Minister: Dante Caputo

Health and Social Action: Ricardo Barrios Arrechea

Public Works and Services: Rodolfo Terragno

Economy Minister: Juan Sourrouille

Education and Justice: Jorge Sabato

Defense Minister: Jose Jaunarena

Labor and Social Security Minister: Ideler Tonelli.

### Administers Oath to Ministers

*PY162215 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2157 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (TELAM)—During a 15-minute ceremony which was held in the White Hall of Government House, President Raul Alfonsin administered the oath of office to the five new ministers of the national Cabinet.

Newly-appointed Interior Minister Enrique Nosiglia was sworn in first. Then followed Education and Justice Minister Dr Jorge Federico Sabato, Public Works and Services Minister Rodolfo Terragno, Labor and Social Security Minister Ideler Tonelli, and Health and Social Action Minister Ricardo Barrios Arrechea.

### Biographies of New Ministers

*PY170007 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1533 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (TELAM)—The general background of the five new ministers of the national Cabinet, as announced by presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez this morning, is as follows:

Ideler Tonelli, the new minister of Labor and Social Security, was born in Bragado (Buenos Aires Province) on 18 December 1924. Tonelli is married and has three children. He graduated from the Universidad Nacional de la Plata Law School and was president of the Argentine University Federation during his school years.

Tonelli served as national deputy from 1958 to 1962 becoming vice president of the Intransigent Radical Civic Union bloc. He taught at the Universidad Catolica de la Plata Law School from 1967 to 1971. In 1971 he became legal adviser to defense minister Rafael Caseres Monie. He is currently heading the Justice State Secretariat, a post to which he was appointed in February 1986.

Ricardo Barrios Arrechea, the new minister of public health and social action, was born in Posadas, Misiones Province, on 3 July 1934. Barrios is married and has four children. He has been vice president of the UCR [Radical Civic Union] Misiones precinct, and is currently representing the province on the Nacional Committee. He is the second vice president of the committee.

He worked in the medical profession in Misiones Province. He was appointed chief of the Surgery Department of the Posadas Central Hospital and was a member of the team of surgeons at Posadas' Nosiglia Hospital. On 30 October he was elected governor of Misiones Province and assumed office on 11 December of the same year.

Enrique Nosiglia, who replaces Antonio Troccoli at the Interior Ministry, is 38 years old, married and has four children. He is a businessman. He became a member of the UCR in 1972 and a member of the national [word illegible] of the Movement for Renewal and Change. He was secretary of the UCR Capital Committee between 1983 and 1987 and was elected president of the committee in August 1987.

Nosiglia was under secretary of public health and social action and secretary of the executive commission of the National Food Program (PAN) between 1983 and 1985. He has been a member of the Council for the Consolidation of Democracy since 1986.

Jorge Sabato, the new education and justice minister, was born in La Plata on 25 May 1938. In December 1983 he was appointed presidential advicer with the rank of Secretary of State. In 1984 Sabato was named International Relations Secretary for Foreign Ministry special affairs .

Sabato has been secretary of international relations and worship since 1985. He graduated from the University of Buenos Aires [UBA] School of Law and did graduate work at the University of Paris. He did research work at France's Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. In Argentina, Sabato dedicated his time to do research on political science and wrote several articles and books on the subject.

Sabato taught in the Economics Department and the Engineering Department at the UBA. He was contracted by the UN and the OAS as an expert and worked as such in several Latin American countries.

Rodolfo Terragno, who replaces Pedro Trucco as the head of the Public Works and Services Ministry, was born in the city of Buenos Aires on 16 Novembear 1945.

Terragno is married and has two children. He graduated from the UBA Law School and worked as a legal adviser. Terragno was chief editor of the magazine *Confirmado*, he was a commentarist for the Buenos Aires daily *La Opinion*, and for the Montevideo newspaper *Marcha*, and became director of the Buenos Aires magazine *Cuestionario* and of *El Diario* of Caracas, Venezuela.

Terragno also wrote several books such as *Los Duenos del Poder, Los 400 Dias de Peron, Muerte y Resurreccion de los Politicos, and La Argentina del Siglo 21*, among others. Recently, he was a member of the Honorary Advising Commission of the National Pedagogical Congress and president of the Argentine foundation Siglo XXI. As such he was the co-author of several foundation programs. Presently, he is the national government cabinet secretary.

### Foreign Secretary on Nuclear Projects, Iran

*PY162226 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1558 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (NA)—In a statement to the magazine *Somos*, Jorge Sabato, international affairs and worship secretary recently appointed education and justice minister, said that just as Argentina and Brazil will sign an agreement to exchange uranium enriched at different concentration levels for their nuclear electric plants [centrales nucleoelectricas], Argentina is likewise interested in cooperating with Brazil in the construction of a nuclear submarine.

Sabato asserted that Argentina and Brazil are making progress in the negotiations to establish a mutual control system to prevent the use of this technology for military purposes.

Sabato said that the Brazilian project to build a nuclear submarine—Argentina suspended its own project in 1983—"is most complex, and it requires greater study before it is carried out."

"It is convenient to have cooperation agreements in this field as well as in others," he added.

He confirmed that Argentina and Brazil are negotiating within the framework of the cooperation agreements signed after the Iguacu document by which Argentina will give Brazil uranium enriched by 3.5 percent from its Pilcaniyeu plant in exchange for 0.85 percent enriched uranium. This exchange will "improve the performance of the power plants of the two countries."

He also ruled out the possibility of modifying the mutual trust policy with Brazil in this sensitive field following President Jose Sarney's announcement that Brazil has mastered the uranium enrichment technology.

Sabato defended the investments made in the Argentine nuclear program, because otherwise, in 25 years "we will be out of the nuclear business" in Latin America which, by then will represent "hundreds of millions of dollars."

When asked if the possibility of building a "nuclear dump" is being considered, he replied that "for now we are not very concerned about the nuclear dump issue but on the need to unite efforts to solve the prblem of the nuclear waste treatment technology, which is very expensive."

He confirmed that Brazil will invite President Raul Alfonsin in December to visit an unspecified, secret plant, in return for the invitation extended to President Jose Sarney to visit the Pilcaniyeu uranium enrichment plant in Argentina.

He said that for the moment the nuclear subject is not foreseen on the agenda of the Group of Eight summit meeting of Latin American presidents.

He also ruled out the possibility of changing the Argentine nuclear components exports policy, which is based on a case by case safeguard system. He also said "it is not true that we transfered uranium enrichment technology to Iran."

He said that Argentina has reconverted the central nucleus of an Iranian reactor, and that it is about to form an international consortium together with the FRG and Spain to finish building the nuclear electric plant at Busher, Iran.

### Caridi Orders Video on Military Confiscated

*PY161526 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] According to reliable Army sources in Cordoba and Buenos Aires, Army Chief of Staff General Jose Dante Caridi has reportedly sent a communique to all military garrisons under his command in which he orders the confiscation of a video cassette called *Operation Dignity* which vindicates the Easter Week uprising.

According to the same sources, Caridi has also forbidden Army garrisons from showing the tape and has ordered preliminary proceedings to be undertaken against those responsible for showing it. There are reportedly about 80 copies of the video cassette.

Sources say the documentary, which lasts about half an hour, has already been seen in several Army garrisons nationwide, including the one in Cordoba.

The same sources added that there is a brief introduction by former Major Ernesto Barreiro, who explains why he refused to appear before the Cordoba Federal Court. Off camera comments attributed to former Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico are heard. Rico, who headed the uprising last April, says: Stop handing over those who fought a just war. He is alluding to the trials held against military officers charged with being involved in human rights violations during the last de facto government. The video's narrator, who according to the same sources is a professional announcer, vindicates the Army's actions during the two recent wars. He later makes a direct reference to the wars against subversion and the Malvinas war.

The announcer says this while the camera shows images of the Cordobazo [not further identified]; of the war against subversion in the Tucuman woods; and of the Malvinas war.

The video also criticizes the military leadership which did not dignify the struggle because it did not exercise its ethical-political responsibility.

After Rico's statement, the announcer issues a strong attack against the so-called national reorganization process by stating that those who led military institution share a greater responsibility because they practiced a spiritual defection. While we were fighting against subversion, there were economic and finanical manipulations that undermined the nation's interests.

### Further on Uruguayan President's 3-Day Visit

#### Holds News Conference

*PY162242 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1510 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (DYN)—Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti today criticized the U.S. protectionist tendency in world trade and stated that no Latin American creditor country "is actually concerned about the payment of its foreign debt."

During a 1-hour news conference, which was the last item on the agenda of his 3-day visit to Argentina, Sanguinetti said: "The foreign debt issue is a secondary fact in the distorted arena of world economy. However, protectionism from the North is the most serious problem that we (the underdeveloped nations) are facing."

The Uruguayan president criticized "the protectionist tendency being hinted at by the U.S. Congress." He stressed: "If that tendency increases, the world economic crisis will worsen."

"In turn, the EEC is hinting at improved prospects by tending to reduce protectionism on its products," Sanguinetti added.

After praising the agreements signed with his Argentine counterpart, Raul Alfonsin, Sanguinetti denied the existence of "uneasiness" in the Uruguayan Armed Forces over a proposal to review the controversial Amnesty Law through a plebiscite. He expressed doubt that the required 500,000 signatures will be collected because "most people want peace."

Sanguinetti announced that Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias and Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo have reviewed a case involving Mariana Zaffaroni Islas, an Uruguayan girl in Paraguay. The girl is in the custody of a former Argentine paramilitary man. This case is being heard by Federal Judge Dr Daniel Piotti.

#### Departs for Montevideo

*PY161846 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 16 Sep 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Sep (TELAM)—Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti departed today at 1255 from the Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport after bidding President Raul Alfonsin farewell.

During his official 3-day visit to Argentina, Sanguinetti held meetings with President Alfonsin, delivered a speech before the Argentine Congress, signed the Buenos Aires Agreement, and held a news conference.

### Soviets To Help Modernize Railway Line

*PY150103 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1224 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sep (TELAM-TASS)—Rapid electric locomotives will soon replace the obsolete diesel locomotives on Argentina's San Martin railway.

Soviet and Argentine engineers will jointly work to reconstruct and electrify the Retiro-Pilar-Mercedes railroad.

The Soviet Ministry of Transport Machine Building has reported that 50 Soviet specialists will conduct studies and design the project to electrify a 112-km stretch of railway.

The documents for the project were drawn up by Argentine designers who worked both in Argentina and in the USSR.

The first group of Argentine railway technicians will arrive in the USSR in October 1987 to evaluate, with their Soviet colleagues, the work that will be undertaken.

The two countries will jointly implement the project, and each country will be in charge of 50 percent of the production and assembly of the equipment. The Soviet organizations will be in charge of the automation and the centralized operation of the trains and direction systems.

The Argentine firms will take care of the infrastructure. They will rebuild the railroad tracks, build personnel housing facilities and equipment storage facilities, and install the electric equipment.

According to TASS, Soviet-made locomotives may be used for passenger and cargo trains. TASS reported that bilateral negotiations are about to end.

## Brazil

### Senator on Irangate Funds, Elections

*PY122123 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1600 GMT 12 Sep 87*

[Text] Senator Severo Gomes today confirmed that some money from the U.S. arms sales to Iran was used to finance elections of Constituent Assembly members in Brazil. He stressed that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North mentioned this fact during his deposition before the U.S. Congress. Oliver North is one of the officials involved in the Irangate diversion scandal in which arms were illegally sold to Iran. The money was then used to finance

the Nicaraguan contras. The report was a surprise in Washington because the journalists present during North's deposition did not remember hearing any mention of Brazil in his testimony.

### Nuclebras Seeks Japan's Aid in Uranium Mining

*PY161726 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Sep 87 p A6*

[Excerpt] Nuclebras President Licinio Seabra, 61, said yesterday in Rio de Janeiro that for 6 months he has been negotiating with the Japanese Government on the possibility that it might make investments in uranium prospecting and mining under risk contracts in Brazil. According to Seabra, who yesterday received a Japanese delegation to discuss this matter, any contract that might be signed will not break Nuclebras' monopoly on the production of uranium. He affirmed: "Nuclebras will participate in all stages of production."

Seabra said the Japanese would finance the cost of prospecting and then import part of the uranium if and when it is found. He added that the region of the Cristalino River in Southern Para state might be one of the areas to be made available to the Japanese for prospecting. The Nuclebras president also said that beginning in the year 2000, the Japanese intend to import from 8,000 to 10,000 tons of uranium per year from various countries. Seabra added that the Japanese may have to invest "several million dollars" to undertake this operation in Brazil.

Licinio Seabra was surprised at the IPEN [Nuclear and Energy Research Institute of Sao Paulo] announcement that so far it has spent $37 million in the uranium enrichment program using the ultracentrifugal method. He said: "Either that figure does not include subsidies, or the program is at its early stage, or a miracle was accomplished."

The Nuclebras president denied that a rivalry exists between the IPEN program and the Nuclebras program which, under the nuclear agreement with the FRG, is developing the jet-nozzle uranium enrichment method. Licinio Seabra said the lack of information on the so-called "autonomous" program being carried out by the IPEN makes it difficult to compare it to the Nuclebras program in which nearly $300 million has already been spent. He added: "We do not know what IPEN is doing." At a ceremony on 4 September, to which Licinio Seabra was not invited, President Sarney announced that IPEN had succeded in enriching uranium to 1.2 percent. Nuclebras had announced on 31 August that it had enriched uranium to 0.85 percent at its not yet complete installations in Resende, 161 kilometers from Rio de Janeiro. [passage omitted]

### Siemens To Repair Angra I Nuclear Generator

*PY111747 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Sep 87 p 22*

[Excerpt] Furnas Electric Power Plants, Inc. Company [FCE] has contracted Siemens, Inc. to repair the main electric generator of the central unit of the Angra I nuclear power plant. The generator to be reparied was manufactured by Westinghouse Electric Corporation and has been idle since late June 1987 when it suffered a short-circuit. FCE experts concluded that the breakdown was caused by manufacturing defects, for which Westinghouse is being held responsible.

Westinghouse should have repaired the generator. However, the FCE decided to suspend further servicing on the nuclear power plant by Westinghouse because of constant defects in the Angra I generators, defects that the multinational company has been unable to repair. [passage omitted]

### July Industrial Production Slumps 5.9 Percent

*PY152010 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Sep 87 p A 34*

[Excerpt] Brazilian industrial production fell by 5.9 percent during July in comparison with the same month last year. Yesterday in Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) reported that this is the first negative rate since March 1984, when Brazil was still experiencing a strong recession.

According to the IBGE, the study shows that the industrial sector will continue to experience a gradual fall in production rates which will cause the sector to experience a recessive period. The periodically adjusted Industrial Production Index shows that industrial production in July fell by 4.9 percent in comparison with June. But, industrial production in June fell only by 3.2 percent, in comparison with May. [passage omitted]

## Chile

### Government Deplores Senator Kennedy's Remarks

*PY150354 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] The Chilean Government rejects and deplores remarks made by Senator Edward Kennedy. This information was provided by Foreign Ministry spokesman Uldaricio Figueroa in reference to comments by Kennedy last week during a dicussion organized by a private U.S. group.

Figueroa indicated that Kennedy called for all necessary means of support for the Chilean opposition and for obstructing the Chilean Government's actions. In this regard Figueroa said: We regret Kennedy's remarks because they constitute gross interference in exclusively Chilean affairs.

He said: The government rejects this interference because it violates the basic principles of the international system and goes against the basis of inter-American coexistence. He added that Kennedy's attitude and remarks contribute to interventionism in international relations, which is deplorable.

### Government Rejects Bolivian Minister's Remarks

*PY150339 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] The Chilean Government strongly rejects, and will not respond to the Bolivian foreign minister's unfortunate utterances.

This statement is included in a communique issued by the Chilean Foreign Ministry regarding remarks by Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal concerning the Chilean Government's proposal to continue the rounds of meetings of the binational commission created in September 1986.

The communique, which was read by Foreign Ministry spokesman Uldaricio Figueroa, states that the Chilean public has once again been surprised by the emotional attitude of the Bolivian foreign minister.

The communique adds that guided by a true Latin Americanist calling and by its unswerving desire to improve formulas for mutual cooperation with Bolivia, the Chilean Government is hereby reiterating its invitation to the Bolivian Government.

The Chilean Government, the communique says, is convinced that the binational commission can be instrumental in promoting a steady process of cooperation and complementary action that will bring development and well-being to both countries, and in creating conditions conducive to Chilean-Bolivian rapprochement on constructive bases and with mutual respect.

### Foreign Ministry Amazed at Ex-Envoy's Remark

*PY150319 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today expressed surprise at comments by former Brazilian Ambassador to Chile Jorge Carlos Ribeiro, who claimed that some meetings he wanted to hold with government officials were not approved.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Uldaricio Figueroa said such meetings were never requested from the protocol directorate; otherwise they would have been granted immediately .

Figueroa said: This information is surprising but in no way can it tarnish the esteem in which the ambassador was held during his mission or detract from the friendship and respect linking the two nations, Figueroa stressed.

### PDC President Criticizes Pinochet on Elections

*PY150333 Santiago Radio Chilean Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] Patricio Aylwin, president of the Christian Democratic Party, has said President Pinochet stubbornly insists on the plebiscite and he is afraid of elections because he knows that with elections he will not be able to remain in power indefinitely.

On 11 September, Pinochet said he would not allow open elections in Chile because the opposition is not capable of reaching agreements on basic values. He added that this is why the government represents the correct political alternative for the country.

Responding to this statement, PDC President Patricio Aylwin said:

[Begin recording] If General Pinochet believed in democracy and if the achievements of his regime were really what he says they are, he would not refuse to face free elections in which the people could elect the government they want. His worn out speech with simplistic remarks and hateful cursing which the country already knows by heart does not hide the basic fact that he stubbornly insists on the plebiscite, and that he is afraid of elections because he knows that with elections, he could not remain in power indefinitely. Once again Gen Pinochet was not able to respond with dignity to the people's desire for peace and reconciliation. The PDC regrets this and will continue to struggle with renewed efforts for the re-establishment of democracy in Chile. [end recording]

Patricio Aylwin added that there is talk of peace and order, but the violence, kidnappings, attacks and horrendous crimes which have never been solved show that the prevailing authoritarianism has not been effective in guaranteeing the personal security of Chileans.

[Begin Aylwin recording] It seems that for Gen Pinochet, words have different meanings from their dictionary definitions. This is the only way to explain why he talks so much about freedom and democracy. The country knows that the only field in which the regime permits freedom is business. All other freedoms are suspended or restricted by the state of exception that has prevailed in the country for the past 14 years. [end recording]

Aylwin said the idyllic country described by Pinochet on the 14th anniversary of his regime has nothing to do with the real situation experienced every day by the majority of Chileans.

### Bombs Explode at Valparaiso Naval Headquarters

*PY141826 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1554 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] Santiago, 14 Sep (EFE)—It was unofficially learned today that two powerful bombs exploded early in the morning on 13 September at the headquarters of the First Naval Zone in Valparaiso, 120 km northwest of Santiago.

According to reports by witnesses and neighbors, the two devices were thrown from a museum located behind the military building and they fell on its roof.

There have been no reports regarding victims.

Just before this attack, another terrorist attack occurred in the city of Vina del Mar, 7 km from Valparaiso, when unknown persons threw an incendiary bomb from a

moving vehicle at a bus, which at the time was not carrying any passengers. The bus was totally destroyed.

### Further Reports on Kidnapped Officer's Case

#### FPMR on Victim's Condition

*PY112308 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0711 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] Santiago, 11 Sep (EFE)—The ultraleftist group which 10 days ago kidnapped Chilean Colonel Carlos Carreno has released a communqiue saying that the officer "is in good physical and psycological condition."

Carreno's brother has said that the new communique was released 30 hours after the deadline established by the kidnappers for the fulfillment of several demands.

Among the demands, which had a deadline of 1700 on 9 September, were a ransom of $2 million, the release of 5 prisoners and the publication of an extensive document.

The existence of this note, the third since the colonel was kidnapped on the morning of 1 September, was conveyed to EFE and other media by a woman who phoned just after midnight saying that she was a spokesman of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).

This group, which is considered by the Chilean Government to be the armed branch of the Chilean Communist Party, has claimed responsibility in the two previous communiques for the kidnapping of the officer and have delivered Polaroid pictures showing the kidnapped officer.

The FPMR Communique 003 says that Col Carreno is in good condition but makes no mention of any deadline for the payment of the ransom.

The latest communique does not include any picture of the officer, it only carries a few paragraphs of a hand written letter delivered by Col Carreno to the Armed Forces to mark the 11 September anniversary of the military coup which brough General Augusto Pinochet to power.

The paragraphs, which are attributed to Colonel Carreno and included in Communique 003, state: "There have been so many crimes, arrests and other actions against human beings which cannot be ignored, as I have done."

"Let us no longer allow our superiors to force us to commit repressive acts against the people." The note adds: Let us recover the glorious prestige which we should not have lost. We have been blindly involved in activities which were never our mission."

The FPMR communique which is dated 10 September concludes by saying "more information in Communique 004."

#### Cardinal Makes Plea

*PY121428 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1752 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] Santiago, 11 Sep (EFE)—Cardinal Raul Silva Henriquez, former Archbishop of Santiago, today made a call on behalf of Army Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Carreno Barrera, who was kidnapped 10 days ago by a terrorist group. The cardinal asked that the colonel be released.

Col Carreno Barrera was kidnapped on 1 September by an armed commando group of the FPMR, as he was leaving his house in a fashionable Santiago neighborhood.

In his call, the Cardinal said "those who rule and those who obey must avoid violence." The cardinal received Carreno's relatives, who asked him to mediate for Carreno's release and said: "The Church asks, urges and begs us to avoid violence. There is a family suffering and we are suffering with them. There is an obvious injustice here. An innocent person has been taken away and is being threatened in an effort to take by force something that the captors may believe to be just."

The cardinal added that these are not acts of justice, and violence will lead nowhere. He said: "We are making our country suffer and we are suffering with it."

The cardinal concluded by urging all Chileans to return to democracy, freedom, brotherhood, and justice, but most of all, to brotherhood.

#### Detainee in Case Hospitalized

*PY132316 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2018 GMT 12 Sep 87*

[Text] Santiago, 12 Sep (TELAM)—Sociologist Luis Ernesto Tricot Novoa, the only person arrested in connection with the case involving the kidnapping of Army Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Carreno, has been hospitalized in the trauma unit of Central Hospital in Santiago.

The detainee, who has been hospitalized since 7 September 1987, is isolated somewhere in the trauma unit. The reasons for his hospitalization remain unknown.

Tricot and his wife, Rocio Reyes Abovich, who is 5 months pregnant, were arrested on 3 September 1987 at their home in eastern Santiago.

According to reports supplied to EFE by attorneys of the Vicariate of Solidarity, a Catholic Church organization, Rocio Reyes has been held incommunicado since her arrest.

Officials have admitted that Tricot is the first and only person arrested in connection with the case involving the kidnapping of Lt Col Carreno, who was abducted by unidentified individuals on 1 September at the front door of his home.

#### Government Offers Reward

*PY160117 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Excerpt] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino has announced that the government is studying a proposal to pay a 5- to 6-million peso reward to anyone supplying pertinent

information on the kidnappers of Army Lieutenant Colonel Carlos Carreno.

Merino said the Government Junta has sent a note to the Interior Ministry on this proposal. [passage omitted]

### 24 Detained at Rally Honoring Allende

*PY121625 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2302 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] Santiago, 11 Sep (EFE)—Carabineros today arrested 24 people after a rally at the site of the grave of former Chilean Socialist president Salvador Allende, who died at La Moneda Palace during the coup that installed General Augusto Pinochet in power 14 years ago.

In telephone conversations with EFE, local sources reported that the incidents occurred at the Santa Ines cemetery in Vina del Mar, 120 km northwest of Santiago.

At the cemetery gate, Carabineros searched the handbags of 1,000 people who attended the rally.

In their speeches, local political party and social organization leaders recalled President Allende, who governed the country between 4 November 1970 and the evening of 11 September 1973.

In statements to local reporters, Nelson Salinas, leader of the Nunez-led Socialist faction, expressed displeasure at the attitude of the Communist Party, "which tried to monopolize a rally honoring a leader who belongs to all progressive Chileans."

After the rally, the demonstrators attempted to march toward downtown Vina del Mar, but could not do so because of the large group of Carabineros guarding the area.

The Carabineros dispersed the demonstrators with tear gas and arrested 24 of them. According to a police source, the detainees will be released before the end of the day and will have to report to a police court to answer charges for "disrupting public order."

Rallies honoring Allende were also held at the Santiago general cemetery and at the Maipu cemetery in a nearby town. In Maipu, Carabineros dispersed demonstrators but did not arrest anyone.

### Youths Protest Torture; 15 Arrested

*PY142206 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] Some 15 persons were arrested in front of the Santiago Cathedral a few minutes ago during a surprise demonstration against torture staged by the Sebastian Acevedo Movement. Some 50 youths who were in front of the Cathedral were surrounded by Carabineros, who arrested some 15 demonstrators. Two Carabineros patrol cars are now arriving at the place to reinforce the guard.

## Paraguay

### South African Air Force Chief Arrives

*PY101322 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 10 Sep 87 p 7*

[Text] Lieutenant General Denis J. Earp, South African Air Force chief, arrived in Asuncion the morning of 9 September. He will remain in our country until 14 September.

He was received by high-ranking Paraguayan Air Force officers at the Asuncion airport. Lt Gen Earp was received by Paraguayan Air Force Commander General Luis A. Gonzalez Ravetti at 1700 yesterday.

### EEC Condemns Arrests, Ban on EL PUEBLO

*PY111426 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1110 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] The EEC member states today, Friday, condemned the Paraguayan Government's decision to ban indefinitely the publication of the weekly, *El Pueblo*, as well as the arrest of a large number of political leaders.

In a message addressed to the Paraguayan Governemnt, the 12 EEC member states expressed their concern over the arrest of a large number of political leaders of the democratic opposition, and a ban imposed on the weekly, *El Pueblo*, in Paraguay.

The EEC countries reasserted their conviction that unrestricted respect for all political and social rights is one of the indispensable conditions for the recognition and development of the democratic system sought by the Paraguayan people.

In the message, the 12 [EEC member states] state their belief that the closure of *El Pueblo* constitutes another attack on press freedom, to which the EEC nations attach great importance.

The EEC nations conclude their message by expressing their hope that measures will be adopted to guarantee the respect for and the full exercise of social and political rights in Paraguay, and that the press freedom restrictions imposed on the Paraguayan press will be lifted.

### Journalists Arrested, 'Mistreated'

*PY101339 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Sep 87 p 12*

[Text] Celso Velazquez, a Radio Caritas reporter, and Andres Cristaldo, a photographer for the newspaper *Diario Noticias*, were arrested last night by police while they were covering a panel meeting sponsored by the Federation of Paraguayan University Students (FEUP) at the main hall of Catholic University. Other reports, however, state that Velazquez and Cristaldo were arrested at the end of the meeting while students, who were leaving the main hall, chanted antigovernment slogans.

Reports received by *Hoy* shortly after the arrests state that the police reportedly mistreated Velazquez and Cristaldo. An eyewitness said: "The photographer was

beaten up and his camera was destroyed." It was also reported that Velazquez and Cristaido were immediately taken to police headquarters.

**Colorado Party Dinner Held Despite Police Ban**
*PY141606 Asuncion LA TARDE in Spanish*
*12 Sep 87 p 8*

[Text] Edgar L. Insfran, a former interior minister and current leader of the so-called Colorado Integration Movement (MIC), revealed to *Hoy* network the location used for the fraternity dinner of the 100th anniversary of the Colorado Party. He said that because the police arbitrarily banned the dinner. "We had to travel to San Bernardino."

Insfran explained that San Bernardino was chosen "in view of the relation that exists between the name of the party's founder [Bernardino Caballero] and the name of the town."

Insfran said that the dinner was held at the San Bernardino Hotel and Casino. "We had to be very discreet about revealing the name of the meeting place because Antonio Salum Flecha's home was surrounded by police as they thought that we would meet there," the political leader said.

Salum Flecha is one of the MIC's top leaders. It has been reported that police presumed that the dinner would be held at his home.

During the past few days, Salum Flecha has had verbal confrontations with former policeman Gustavo Gimenez, who today is a member of the Colorado Party faction led by Leandro Prieto Yegros. Gimenez is also a former president of the Colorado Party Precinct of Villeta.

**Colorado Party Traditionalists Issue Manifesto**
*PY151343 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish*
*12 Sep 87 p 46*

[Manifesto by the Traditionalist faction of the National Republican Association, Colorado Party, on the party's 100th anniversary]

[Text] On our party's 100th anniversary, and with our eyes set on the fatherland and the Colorado Party members, we would like to convey to the Paraguayan people our belief in the party's original doctrine and thereby get back on the historic path of a party founded by the most honest man in Paraguayan politics, General Bernardino Caballero.

The movement that gave birth to the National Republic Association [ANR] began with groups that promoted the presidency of Bernardino Caballero. These groups were founded in 1873-74 as "movements" during the revolutionary struggle to overthrow the government. Those political movements were institutionalized in 1880 and became a political party on 11 September 1887. This civic-political organization gave birth to an institution that did not represent one single person. If it had, it would have disappeared with the death of its main founder, Gen Bernardino Caballero.

This is the reason for the ANR's greatness. The party was founded on the prestige of a great man who with time lived to become the basic part of national democracy.

Caballero founded the participatory Republic during his administration (1880-86). This was a period free of coups, with spiritual pacification, freedom of the press, a reorganized economy, and respect for the Constitution and democracy as a way of life.

We are only going to mention the material achievements of his administration: the creation of hundreds of schools and the law School; the creation of settlements, agricultural land shared by the community; European migration; rural telegraph; the return of war trophies; and the considerable reduction of the foreign debt.

He also created the Office of Vital Statistics; he promoted the repatriation of political exiles and of people who left for economic reasons; he promoted press freedom, the opposition's participation in government, the reformation of the educational system, the enforcement of civil and penal laws, and the independence of the three branches of government.

Known as the reconstructor of the fatherland, he is the only man who qualified as a courageous warrior, good-natured leader, and visionary statesman, all this for the good of the Paraguayan fatherland.

But despite his many material and spiritual achievements, his main contribution was the creation of a participative and democratic Republic.

His work was continued by the administration of General Patricio Escobar (1886-90); the action of these two leaders is the source of the republican doctrine, an essential concept like freedom, which is the foundation of human dignity.

One hundred years later, the doctrine remains the same, based on the ever-present will to consolidate the Republic. This is equivalent to consolidating the rule of social justice, the independence of the branches of government, internal peace, solidarity, and our sovereignty, which will preserve us from foreign influences.

Today we can describe a "republican doctrine" to the nation, based on concrete historical experience, on tradition—which is the opposite to conservatism, which has no evolution—because cultural identity takes its roots in the foundations. To follow a tradition is to accept changes without destroying the essence.

An institution based on traditional values will effortlessly project itself into the future.

The ANR, an institution that plays a major political role, can now present a republican doctrine that can be summarized as follows:

1. Respect for the Constitution, in order to build a proper political and socioeconomic structure.

In this regard, Caballero said the only promise a ruler should make is that "the Constitution will be faithfully upheld. The Constitution is the sacred shelter of our freedom. If it dies, the people, as well as the entire social structure will collapse under the wild, unbridled impulse of despotism." In the same line of thinking, the founding Manifesto states: "The Constitution is the sacred decalogue of free people: To profess this political doctrine is to love freedom."

Observance of the law is the cornerstone of the republican philosophy.

2. The honest administration of public assets.

The observance of moral standards by the administration is not only a patriotic duty but imperative for our political existence.

Caballero used to say the slogan of his administration was honesty and morality. He advocated "the cult of the austerity of duty and morality." (Messages to Congress in 1882-83).

In this regard, the Manifesto stated that public posts must be entrusted to honest citizens able to work for the people's well-being, in order to guarantee justice and political morality.

3. "The people's will is the great foundation of the Republic;" only the people can choose those who will lead them. (Founding Act).

This democratic principle was clear in Caballero's mind. On the eve of a general election, he said: "I have solemnly promised that I will remain outside any electoral confrontation caused by political dissent. It is my firm objective to enforce the broadest freedom of choice, preventing any direct or indirect coercion exercised with the help of the government."

Concerning suffrage, Caballero said: "I consider the alteration of the vote count as the most abominable and detestable crime in a republican system. It is the most serious attack against the people's rights and freedom. The situation that follows a fraud always produces infinite evil and leads to anarchy and despotism. This is how governments in the hands of a single person become strong and grow like a monster, leading to the perpetuation of the predominance of a few people, who disregard the legitimate aspirations of the nation." (Message to Congress, 1886).

4. The government by the people, without excluded parties.

Caballero designated government officials "without discrimination," faithful to his aspiration to work for the greatness of "the fatherland that belongs to everyone," beyond factions. Today this is called a multi-party system.

"When I assumed the presidency, I was the first to promise that I would govern with the people, surounded by my fellow countrymen, without political or party discrimination."

"Selfish quarreling will only serve to impair the image of public leaders, preventing them from fulfilling their duties. Dissent can promote heartbreaking division or disaccord. Yet it is also important for producing good results. We should not, however, mistake dissent for party doctrine. When parties struggle for their principles they do not attack an individual, because they observe a reciprocal tolerance of opinion. Without this approach, the feeling of accord will disappear and, in the absence of a fraternal feeling that may strengthen it, society will be inevitably led to total chaos."

5. Freedom of the press is the most important of all freedoms.

Freedom of the press was born during the Caballero administration. He governed the country while several newspapers campaigned against him. "At least, freedom of the press has become a reality after 15 years of constitutional government, and it will be my duty, to guarantee this freedom as long as I can, because I am convinced that freedom of the press is the most important of all freedoms. (Caballero, message to Congress, 1885).

6. Political democracy is conditional upon social and economic democracy.

"Progress cannot be separated from freedom; if freedom disappears, unfortunately progress ceases immediately; and stagnation comes soon afterward and remains forever." (B. Caballero)

"Freedom does not flourish amid misery and backwardness," (Caballero, message, 1986).

General Patricio Escobar said: "It is a mistake to seek a remedy to public problems exclusively through politics."

"A nation whose struggle for existence is based on something other than education and commerce is struggling in vain. It is retreating in its social and political life, while other countries dedicated to economic and educational progress and to defending ethical and esthetic progress will be rewarded without fail by the welfare of its citizens." (Blas Garay, *La Prensa,* 1899).

Following these principles, Fulgencio R. Moreno favored government intervention in the economy as a necessary condition for progressive development, in keeping with the situation.

"General well-being of the soul is the synthesis of all objectives; because it is undeniable that wherever there is general well-being, justice will be ensured, tranquillity will be evident, and individual freedom will be practiced in harmony."

The laissez-faire policy will be forgotten in the museum of economic antiques." (*The Monetary Matters,* 1902).

7. Democratic practice can only be carried out peacefully.

Referring to an election, Caballero said: "The recent official election by which the people have exerted their right to vote, to elect their representatives in peace, with dignity and independently, and without the sort of pressure that would have dishonored the head of state, truthfully confirms what we have asserted, as well as the fact that we have begun a period of normal constitutional life." (Message, 1883).

"Revolutions in general, are caused by great social injustices, and attacks on the most sacred rights of the people. Political activities within a constitutional framework, inspired by a spirit of justice, tolerance, and moderation, awaken in men generous feelings of harmony and high ideals of patriotism, and promote orderly attitudes that are an evident expression of the respectful worship of legal institutions and the calm exercise of citizen's rigths under the law. I have tried to comply with part of my government program by permanently supporting internal peace, without violence, persecution, or hateful opression, which are characteristic of tyrannies." (Caballero, message to Congress, 1885).

We do not intend for ours be the last word on a rich tradition of doctrine, which has been improved with the thoughts of Pane, Mallorquin, Garay, Irala, Brugada, O'Leary, and others who continued the work of the party founder. Since the essence of this doctrine now runs the risk of being distorted, the Traditionalist Colorado sector assumes the duty of calling upon the Party to continue on the ideological course of the republican system, at the risk of losing its identity as a nationalist and democratic institution of civic life. The ideology must continue to serve as a guide for the youths, who are the hopeful descendants of the old Party forebears. This will be possible if tolerance and political morality are exercised and if the more honest men are allowed to hold the posts that society reserves for politically talented people.

"The shortest road to anarchy is intolerance. Love is the strongest foundation for lasting structures. At times we cannot avoid dissent or confrontations of ideas: this is natural in the life of a democratic party. Although the party should be guided by a single doctrine, this does not mean that it should be based on subservience of thought. If our confrontations are to yield positive fruits for the people, our members should respect our principles, find inspiration in our program, and try to put our ideals into practice."

"The mission of our party—if there is any law governing its historical development—is to use its widespread support among the people to realize the old Paraguayan aspiration of building a state at the service of free men." (Manifesto to the people, party executive board, 27 October 1955).

The fatherland was rebuilt with these ideals by Bernardino Caballero. During the time the Party was in the opposition—1904-1947—these principles gave spiritual strength to the resistance.

Therefore, the republican doctrine that was transmitted through tradition, and the wonderful Colorado Party people are the civic factors with which to build the future of the fatherland, whose current problems are different from those of the past. These problems will be solved by honest, patriotic, and qualified leaders. The party will thus return to its historical course and to the republican doctrine, at the service of democracy.

The above principles describe the philosophy of the Colorado Traditionalist Movement. As a movement which this year has been proven to enjoy the support of the majority, the Traditionalist Movement will make an institutional effort to put into practice this philosophy, in the year in which the National Republican Association commemorates its centennial in the service of the nation.

We affectionately greet all citizens and all Colorado Party members in this month of republican joy, asking them to have faith in our sacred cause because the Paraguayan people are with traditionalist Coloradism.

Asuncion, 11 September 1987

## Venezuela

### Lusinchi Denies Colombian Airspace Violation

*PA111336 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Sep 87*

[Text] Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi has denied Venezuelan warplanes violated Colombian airspace and overflew Arauca, on the border between the two nations. That is absolutely false, Lusinchi said, adding: No F-16 has overflown that area. It is all a lie. President Lusinchi granted an interview to the *24 Hours* news program. The interview will be aired tonight on television's Cadena 1 and will be simultaneously broadcast by the Caracol Network.

I would ask that the famous film that supposedly exists be shown, Lusinchi said. It cannot be shown because it is simply a lie. There never was an airspace violation by our F-16's, President Lusinchi added in response to the protest note the Colombian Government issued over this violation.

In Bogota, Colombian Attorney General Carlos Mauro Hoyos told Caracol that this airspace violation by Venezuelan supersonic planes had not been confirmed by officials of his office who visited Arauca. The attorney general said contradictory versions have emerged that do not permit one to determine with certainty whether Venezuelan airplanes overflew Colombian territory. Attorney General Hoyos commented that some residents of Arauca reported seeing the airplanes while others denied it.

## Ciliberto: Colombian Border to Remain Closed

*PA141924 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1732 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] Caracas, 14 Sep (DPA)—Venezuelan Interior Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto announced in Caracas today that his country will keep its border with Colombia closed and, at the same time, will promote the creation of new border posts.

The posts will be located in places most likely to be the points of illegal entries and the traffic in so-called "export contraband," which consists of taking large quatities of low-priced Venezuelan products to Colombia. "This has had a negative effect on the Venezuelan economy and resulted in a scarcity of basic foods for Venezuelans."

Ciliberto stated that the closing of the border will continue "because it is not fair to continue squeezing the Venezuelan economy through the border." He also described the case of the illegal aliens as "very dangerous from the social point of view," adding that drastic measures have been taken to curtail illegal aliens' secret entry into the country.

He also commented that the recent trip to the border by Acting President Julio Londono Paredes is not an act of provocation because, he said "I have also visited the border" and "these are routine duties of a leader."

In conclusion, he disclosed that a "special commission" investigating the work of the Identification and Immigration Directorate (DIEX) on the Colombian-Venezuelan border is visiting the region, which he described as "conflictive" and where problems have increased lately due to a higher number of illegal aliens from Colombia.

## Evacuation Process in Flooded Area Ends

PA091736 [Editorial report] Caracas Television Service in Spanish at 1600 GMT on 9 September broadcasts an approximately 12-minute report including a recording of Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi referring to the recent flood disaster that took place in the area of Maracay and Ocumare in Aragua State and on recent measures adopted by the government. Lusinchi made those statements during a tour through the disaster area.

President Lusinchi says that the government has taken all the necessary measures to help all those affected by the floods. He specifically refers to the housing situation in the disaster area, which he says is still a "pending problem that will be immediately resolved with a special program that will allow the homeless to reestablish their houses here or elsewhere."

The announcer continues by saying that President Lusinchi visited El Progreso, where the magnitude of the tragedy is palpable, because many people were left homeless and streets as well as vehicles were destroyed.

The announcer then says that the evacuation of people from the area of the tragedy will be completed by 1500 today. Then efforts will concentrate on recovering the bodies buried under the mud.

The report continues with a recording of a station reporter who describes the current rescue operations and conditions while overflying the stricken areas. This reporter interviews an Interior Ministry official, who describes the logistics activities of the evacuation operations, including food supply and distribution. The official adds that the national police, Air Force, private enterprise, and people in general are cooperating in these activities.

The report concludes by saying that the situation in the Aragua State coastal region is still critical, mainly because the needs surpassed the assistance given to those areas and because communication between that region and the rest of the country is impossible.